

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

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September 2, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 84, 2 p.m. 80, Humidity 80.

September 2, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 81, 2 p.m. 84, Humidity 83.

WEATHER FORECAST
CLOUDY.
Barometer 29.85

2891 晚三十月六年寅甲

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1914.

三拜禮 號貳月人英西曆

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

ALLIES MOVE BACK, BUT LINES STILL UNBROKEN.

GERMANS ABANDON A POSITION.

Arrangements for the Defence of Paris.

WEALTHY BELGIANS GUARANTEE BRUSSELS WAR LEVY.

[Renter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

Sept. 1, 12.10 p.m.

A Paris official communique states that, on the Allies' left wing, a series of circumstances favoured the Germans, and, despite fortunate counter-attacks, the Anglo-French forces had to give ground. Nowhere have our armies been broken, and their morale is excellent. Losses have been made good.

War Levy Guaranteed.

Sept. 1, 4.45 a.m.

Four of the richest men in Belgium have guaranteed the war levy on Brussels.

Aerschot Abandoned.

The Germans have abandoned Aerschot. [Aerschot lies between Malines and Louvain.]

Russian Capital's New Name.

Sept. 1, 12.10 p.m.

The Russian capital has been renamed Petrograd.

Defence of Paris.

Sept. 1, 4.10 p.m.

The French Embassy announces that the work of putting the entrenched camp of Paris in a state of defence is being completed.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Germans Retreating.

Aug. 31, 11.5 p.m.

A Paris communique, summing up the situation, says:—On the right, after partial checks, we have taken the offensive and the enemy is retreating before us.

In the centre we have had alternate success and checks; but a general battle is again in progress.

The morale of the Allies continues to be extremely good, despite losses, which have been made good from the depots.

French Resume Offensive.

The French troops resumed the attack two days ago in the Vosges and Lorraine.

This attack has continued to be pressed, although slowly. Every position occupied is immediately strengthened. That explains the slowness of our advance, which is, nevertheless, characterised each day by new local successes.

Advance of Crown Prince's Army Checked.

The troops operating in the region of Spincourt and Longuey checked the Crown Prince's army in the neighbourhood of Neufchateau and Paliseul, but, on the other hand, some of our troops suffered partial checks which obliged them to retire on the Meuse.

During the last few days the enemy has been trying to cross the Meuse in considerable numbers but, by a vigorous counter-attack, they have been thrown back with very heavy losses.

Enemy Advance by Rocroy.

Nevertheless, fresh German forces have advanced by Rocroy. A general action is taking place in this district, but at present it is impossible to foresee the final result.

The communique mentions that the falling back of the Allies from the original Dinant-Charleroi-Mons line was owing to the forcing of the Meuse by the Germans near Clivet, and the new withdrawing movement on the right of the German wing where their adversaries had concentrated their finest army corps.

French Success.

Aug. 31, 6.40 p.m.

The considerable success of the Frenchmen at Guise is confirmed by Paris telegrams which say that the Germans advanced a short distance on the Somme. The Allies left wing subsequently took the offensive, the Frenchmen on the left wing offering a strenuous and successful resistance.

Second Australian Contingent.

Aug. 31, 6.00 p.m.

The Australian Prime Minister has called for a second expeditionary contingent.

HOUSE OF COMMONS ADJOURNS.

Home Rule Settlement Hoped For.

Aug. 31, 7.55 p.m.

Mr. Asquith, in the House of Commons, moved the adjournment of the House until September 8. He hoped that when they resumed a settlement would be reached by negotiation and agreement regarding Home Rule and the Welsh Disestablishment Bill. Then the session would be wound up.

Mr. Bonar Law said that if the controversy were revived, it would be a disgrace which the country would not readily forgive.

Mr. Redmond expressed a desire to meet the Opposition's case but he was extremely anxious to place the Home Rule Bill on the Statute Book.

Mr. A. J. Balfour questioned the wisdom of proceeding with Home Rule in the present crisis and warned the House against the revival of bitterness.

Other speakers continued the discussion and then Mr. Asquith brought the discussion to a conclusion by appealing to the House to bring the discussion to an end as it was most desirable that the country should present a united front to the enemy.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The S.S. Rajaburi as a Prize.

Another motion, issued by the Registrar of the Prize Court, appears on the notice board at the Supreme Court, relating to the German ship Rajaburi, of which E. Gathmann was the master. According to the document the goods, wares and merchandise laden therein were seized by the detention officer in the port of Victoria and a cause had been instituted by the Crown Solicitor in the office of Admiralty against the ship, her tackle, apparel and furniture and goods, wares and merchandise, for the condemnation thereof as a prize. The motion calls upon those concerned to cause an appearance to be made within twenty days to show cause why the vessel should not be condemned as a prize.

JAPAN AND GERMANY.

China's Integrity Guaranteed.

Last week a reception was held at the Premier's official residence in Tokyo, attended by the leading bankers and business-men of Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe, to the number of over forty. Count Okuma and Mr. Watanabe delivered addresses on the situation. The Premier spoke in effect as follows:—

"The conflagration in Europe has unfortunately spread to the Far East. The Japanese Government, according to the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, has been in negotiation with the British Government, and it has been now decided that Japan and Great Britain should take concerted action against Germany for the protection of their interests and for the sake of peace in East Asia. So long as Germany continues to keep Kiaochow as a naval base and fortress, and her warships hover about in these waters, they are a standing menace to trade and commerce. It therefore becomes doubly necessary for Japan to try to remove the source of danger. For this reason the Imperial Government tendered friendly advice to Germany on the 15th instant for the maintenance of peace in the Far East.

"It is the earnest desire of the Japanese Government that Germany should appreciate the object aimed at by Japan, and agree to her proposal. If, however, Germany fails to agree to what is asked by Japan, the latter, together with Great Britain, will be obliged to have recourse to war-like action. It being the object of Japan to remove German influence from the Asiatic Continent, where it has proved to be such a disturbing factor, in compliance to the terms of the Alliance Treaty, Japan's action will be strictly confined to these

limits. Japan harbours no desire for territorial expansion or any other advantages. Her action will in no way therefore exceed the bounds necessary for the carrying out of her treaty obligations and for her self-protection. The Japanese Government has no hesitation in giving assurances to the world that the territorial rights of a third country will be respected, and will not be violated in any circumstances."

Mr. Watanabe, Minister of Finance, who next spoke, addressed the gathering as follows:—

"Politically a state of war is about to be commenced, but commercially it has already been in existence for some time past. The war has affected commercial and economic circles all over the world, and Japan has also suffered a great blow. Since the outbreak of hostilities the belligerent countries, especially Great Britain, have been doing their utmost to relieve the economic tension that exists, and in consequence the strain has been reduced to an appreciable extent. Even in the event of Japan and Germany coming to blows, I am persuaded that the combined efforts of Japan and Great Britain would be sufficient to ensure the safety of trade in the East, and there is every reason to believe that the trade routes to Europe will be made safer than at present.

As regards the financing of war expenditure, the surplus fund now at the disposal of the Government will be sufficient to meet all the requirements of the situation. In the event of the war being prolonged, abatement of a part or the whole of the financial programme may become necessary, but in such case the balance of the special fund of the ¥30,000,000, allotted for the redemption of national bonds may be used as war expenses. For the present there is no necessity whatever for increased taxation or the raising of a loan."

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

How Russia Holds the Key.

Awkward Position of Kaiser's Forces.

The war and its conceivable sequel, taken together, present a problem that has been scarcely discussed or considered, at least outside the secrecy of General Staff offices, wrote a military correspondent of the Daily News on July 27.

Hitherto the situation in published studies of a general "war of the future" has been utterly conventional—ninety per cent. of Germany's strength used against France; ten per cent. of Germany's and all Austria's against Russia; Russia for her part being backed by two or three army corps to oppose Roumania, who was expected to be a player in this highly abstract war game. Part of the French army and the Italians were to keep one another in check, and England, too, was considered as providing a "left wing"—whatever that may be—for France's army.

All this is now beside the point, for the centre of gravity is not on the Rhine or the Vistula, but the lower middle Danube; and the principals are not Germany and France, not even Germany and Russia, but Austria and an outsider.

Servia's Strength. This outsider, moreover, has an army that, two years ago, developed thrice the numerical and ten times the moral strength of the critics had foreseen, and this army now takes the field with a year of war experience and four great victories behind it. The German observers who, the other day, remarked that it would take half the Austrian army to subdue Servia, were probably right.

But if Servia is going to be subdued, and not merely spoken to severely, the guardian of the Slav race will have something to say; and if Austria is going to employ half her army in the north, the military problem in the north changes colour completely.

In our abstract war game, 14 Austrian army corps were to be arrayed in Galicia against Russia. Thus aided, Germany was to leave only two of her 25 army corps in the East, and to fling the remainder upon some 17 French and 24 English in the West. Now, Russia has 27 army corps, and if France could not be kept before these all came into play, the enormous numerical odds of 25 to 16 would be decisive.

Germany's Difficulties. But what becomes of this balance if Austria places only six corps instead of 14 on the Galician frontier? Clearly, Germany will have to make good the loss—or she naturally cannot allow herself to face 27 Russian corps with six—and she is then too weak to take the aggressive in the West. Of all the actual and possible combats, Germany is in considerably the most awkward position. Unless sufficiently guarded on the east, she cannot swoop upon France and under no circumstances can she afford to strip her Western frontier to guard her Eastern.

The key to the situation is the action of Russia. Any ordinary map of the frontiers shows that the huge Finck Marches divide the theatre of possible war into two absolutely distinct sections. The path of possible progress in front of these marches is guarded by the fortresses of Rovno in Russia and Orsoy-Pzeny in Lemberg in Austria.

Now, up to four years ago, Russia had comparatively neglected the Southern theatre, and made all her preparations in the Northern, having, of course, gone on the assumption that the

JANSEN AND MALINI.

A Contest of Magic.

Theatrical is told in Manila, says the Bulletin, that not long ago Jansen and Malini, who set Manila wondering and marvelling lately, recently met in India. They engaged in a contest of magic in the lobby of one of the big Calcutta hotels. Malini would pull off one stunt, and Jansen would go him one better. Then Malini would pull another out of his bag of tricks. The contest went on for fully half an hour, but history does not record who emerged the victor. The immense crowd that gathered, however, saw an exhibition of the black art the like of which they will never see again in their lives.

Jansen, who is without a question the greatest transformationist and illusionist in the world, has finally reached Manila and will begin an engagement at the Empire Theatre under the direction of A. W. Yearaley, the local impresario.

Jansen is original, if anything. He represents nothing that is old, copies none. The effects that he produces are so clever that science is baffled, and vision is discredited by the belief of beholders who see all their world and its laws set at naught. What is impossible to others he makes real.

The people of Manila will see for the first time acts that have been described by travellers from the home of magic, by those who have seen the fakirs of India at their best, but have never, until now, been produced. Jansen's acts of seemingly impossible illusions have been Jansen's inspiration and he has solved the problems.

great war, when it came, would be principally a Franco-Russian-German war. But at that time, Russia withdrew part of her forces from this region, and placed them in the heart of the Empire, on the railways about Moscow, ready to be transported by rail in any direction. The troops left in the Warsaw region were organised and disposed to act defensively against Germany, pending the arrival of the central masses, or pending their decisive action elsewhere. And it seems as though it is the latter alternative that has arisen.

Thanks to the weakening of the Austrian army by one-half, Russia's central mass is strong enough to fight the other half in the district south-east of Lemberg, while keeping enough forces on her northern or defensive front—Vyborg, Warsaw, Vilna (nine army corps)—to make a German offensive there very difficult, for when Germany faces east, France galls at her coat-tails.

Obvious Facts.

That a Russian threat from Vinnitsa would cripple any Austrian advance into the heart of Servia; that the plains of Hungary are an ideal battleground for Russia's immense masses of horse; and that by way of Hungary Russia would give aid and relief to Servia most directly, are obvious facts. Their application depends on the question whether Russia is safe in the North.

She has taken pains to make herself so, and, similarly, therefore, there is some prospect of Germany being held in a vice between France and the nine Russian corps. In other words, of the war being localised, even if it is between Austria and Russia.

It is a strange reflection that on the last occasion when Russian forces were used in Hungary they were aiding Austria to subdue a small nation that dreamed of independence.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR TODAY.

CONDENSED.

The Russian capital has been re-named Petrograd. A general action is taking place in the district of Rocroy.

The losses suffered by the Allies have been made good from the depots.

The French advance in Lorraine is characterised each day by new local successes.

It is announced that the progress and morale of the Allies continues extremely good.

Four of the richest men in Belgium have guaranteed the war levy on Brussels.

The Germans have been trying to cross the Meuse, but have been thrown back with very heavy losses.

The work of putting the entrenched camp of Paris in a state of defence is being completed.

A French communique states that after partial checks the French forces have taken the offensive and the enemy is retreating before them.

It is announced that on the Allies' left wing the Anglo-French force has had to give ground to the Germans, but nowhere have the armies been broken.

NEWS.

Yesterday's Volunteer Orders are given to-day.

Further war items from exchanges appear to-day.

Interesting notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

The first of a series of pen-pictures entitled "In the Wake of War" appears on page 4.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, log-book on page 6, and commercial news on page 9.

General news, a report of Moscow, Furness, Withy and Co's meeting, and an article on the Army on business lines, will be found on page 3.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Friday, September 4.

Sale of dress materials—G. P. Lammer's Sales Rooms—11 a.m.

Saturday, September 12.

Half yearly meeting of shareholders, Hongkong Hotel Co.—noon.

Extraordinary general meeting, H. K. Hotel Co.—12.15 p.m.

Saturday, September 19.

H. K. and Shanghai Bank. Extraordinary general meeting of shareholders—City Hall—noon.

THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER

"The Machine you will eventually buy."

HORNSBY-STOCKPORT
GAS ENGINES AND SUCTION GAS PLANTS
OVER 10,000 IN DAILY USE.
HORNSBY OIL ENGINES.

AGENTS FOR:

THE EXPANDED METAL CO., LTD.

EXPANDED METAL FOR RE-INFORCED CONCRETE
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
All kinds of Machinery and
Engineering Supplies.
DOUGLAS AND GRANT
Rice Mills and Steam Engines.
Quotations for any description of Machinery or Engineering Plant on application.

DODWELL & CO., LTD. Machinery Dept.

OREGON PINE LUMBER.

LARGE STOCK OF ALL SIZES ON HAND.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.
CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 41. General Managers.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment :-
Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender
Value, No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of
Death and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.
Write for Pamphlet and Full Particulars to
DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.



ASTHMA

CAN Be Cured.

THEN why be half suffocated,
and sit up all night cough-
ing and gasping for breath when
a SINGLE dose of

NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt
relief and ensure a good night's
rest? This, the only genuine cure
for Asthma, discovered by Mr.
NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and
a sufferer for many years, will, if
taken when necessary, effect a
radical cure of this erstwhile in-
curable malady.

Obtainable at Messrs. A. S.
WATSON & Co., Ltd. and all
Chemists and Patent Medicine
Vendors.

Price \$2.50 per bottle.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

SOLE AGENTS

MITSUMI BUSSAN KAISHA.

Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese
graduate versed in litera-
ture, has been a teacher to
European officials and merchants
in this Colony for over ten years.
He has a good method of train-
ing Europeans to pass in the
Chinese examination, and is
possessed of a first rate certificate
as a Chinese teacher. He has
also a good knowledge of Man-
darin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the
Chinese language are requested
to write to "Hongkong Tele-
graph" office or direct to 37
Hollywood Road, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

WING KEE & CO.

47-49, Connaught Rd.

SPICE CHANDLERS

PROVISION & COAL

MERCHANTS

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE buying agen-
cies undertaken for all
British and Continental goods,
including—

Books and Stationery.
Boots, Shoes and Leather.
Chemicals and Druggists'
Sundries.

China, Earthenware and Glass-
ware.
Cycles, Motor Cars and Ac-
cessories.

Drapery, Millinery and Piece
Goods.

Fancy Goods and Perfumery.
Hardware, Machinery and
Metals.

Jewellery, Plate and Watches.
Photographic & Optical Goods.
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores.
etc., etc.

Commission 2% to 5%.

Trade Discounts allowed.

Special Quotations on Demand.

Sample Cases from £10 upwards.

Consignments of Produce sold
on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS

(Established 1814)

25, ABINGDON LANE, LONDON E.C.4.

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DENTAL SURGEON

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NOTICES

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MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE AND
FOR SALE.

PROMPT SERVICE.

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WE "EXPRESS" TO ANY ADDRESS.

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WE FORWARD TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HONGKONG PARCEL, EXPRESS & STORAGE CO.

Telephone 1808.

3, Duddell Street.

HOTELS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND
GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

GRAND HOTEL.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE COOLEST PLACE IN TOWN.
REAL COLD ICED DRINKS.

THE GRAND HOTEL ORCHESTRA WILL PLAY SELECTIONS
DURING Tiffin and Dinner and at intervals during
the day.

SPECIAL MONTHLY TERMS TO RESIDENTS.

Phone No. 197.

F. REICHMANN,

Tel. Address "COMFORT"

PROPRIETOR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

All Electric Trams Pass Entrance.
One Minute's Walk from Ferry. Telephones on All Floors.
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings.
Hot and Cold Water System Throughout.
Best of Food and Service.
Hotel Launch meets all Steamers.
R. H. NORTH, Manager
Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA" Tel 373

THE CARLTON HOTEL.

PERFECT SANITATION

High Class Accommodation for Families at Moderate Prices.
Those desiring Economy combined with Comfort, Quiet and a Most
Refined Home, Free from Household Annoyances, should inspect
these Residential Quarters.
Luxuriously furnished Lounge, Drawing, Reading & Writing
Rooms.

Under Personal Management of
O. E. OWEN, Proprietor.

Try Our 1st Grade Guaranteed Australian Butter. Absolutely the
Best Imported—75 cts. per lb. Coffee 70 cts. per lb.
For the Best Cakes, Scones, Bread, Coffee, Meals a la Carte
and Table d'Hote, Afternoon Teas, Ices, Milk and Cold
Minerals. Only at

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Grand Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore.
BEST SITUATED HOTEL IN TOWN.

EVERY ROOM HAS A BATH-ROOM, DRESSING ROOM
ATTACHED.

MOST UP TO DATE SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Under the New Management of

F. P. BAUR, late SAVOY HOTEL,
LONDON.

NEW MACAO HOTEL.

PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel will be opened on August 1st, 1914, under new
proprietorship and European Management. The Hotel now offers
for Residents and Tourists excellent accommodation. Large dining
room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout
and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large
and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold
Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and
Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to
Tel. Add. "Phoenix." O. C. MOOSO.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP.

The Peak.

Near the Tram Terminus.

For Terms apply to the

MANAGER.

MEE CHEUNG

ART PHOTOGRAPHER

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013

Dealing in Pictures and

Hongkong, 18th July 1913.

NOTICES

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THE FAR EAST OXYGEN & ACETYLENE
CO., LTD.

We beg to notify our cus-
tomers that our expert French
welder having returned to the
Colony, we are again able to
undertake all work pertaining
to autogenous welding.

Oxygen and acetylene gas,
also blowpipes, for sale from
stock in Hongkong.

For particulars apply to :-

A.B. THE SWEDISH TRADING CO.
IN CHINA LTD.

AGENTS.

YORK BUILDING (TOP FLOOR).

Telephone: Office 171

Workshop Office 1033

NOTICES

CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

The Four Days' Battle.
In spite of an unparalleled
"hurricane of shell and fire" the
British expeditionary force, co-
operating with the French army,
has achieved what will rank as
one of the greatest feats in history.
Retirement from the original line
of defence appears to have created
misapprehension in the minds of
newly constituted amateur
critics at home, but this feeling,
we are glad to note, has been
completely dispelled by Lord
Kitchener's graphic account of
the most stubbornly fought battle
of modern times. The Germans
made "vigorous efforts" with
superior numbers to prevent the
safe withdrawal of the British
force, but the designs of the
enemy were entirely frustrated
and, after four days of the most
strenuous exertion, the Germans
were compelled to desist from
further attack. "It was blow for
blow, disputing inch by inch"
during each of those four terrible
days.

Daily Press.

The Prince of Wales' Fund.
Altogether Hongkong should be
able to forward to the Prince of
Wales' Relief Fund a monthly
sum worthy of the Colony. Similar
funds are being opened in the
leading treaty ports of China. At
Tientsin the plan suggested for
Hongkong by Mr. Harvey has
been adopted, and there has been
a ready response by British subjects
both in Tientsin and Peking. In
the course of a circular letter the
Honorary Secretary to the Com-
mittee at Tientsin says: "Many
have put down their names for a
monthly subscription, while the
war lasts, no doubt feeling unable
to give as large a sum in the first
instance as their sense of
gratitude, and feelings of pa-
triotism to their fellow-country-
men and country, would suggest.
Many indeed, have intimated
their intention of subscribing 10
per cent. of their monthly
salaries." In our yesterday's issue
we reproduced from a Shanghai
contemporary a letter suggesting
similar action in Shanghai. Every
Briton in the East, rich or poor,
will recognise his duty to con-
tribute, and now that the way in
which this may be done is in-
dicated we are quite sure that this
duty will be discharged by every
British subject.

China Mail.

Chinese Returned Immigrants.
We are apt to read as if it were
a mere casual occurrence that
100,000 Chinese coolies are to be
transported from the Straits Set-
tlements to China. It is stated
further that these Chinese will not
be allowed to land in Hongkong,
unless they can show themselves
able to maintain themselves,
which means, we presume, unless
they are provided with funds
sufficient to meet their immediate
needs. The return of such large
numbers of impetuous Chinese
to their native province of Kwang-
tung at this conjuncture is a
serious problem, and one that
cannot but add to the difficulties
of the situation already compli-
cated enough on the mainland. The
native papers are already full of
bitter words about the condition
of the silk trade of Shantung and
Henan. Probably tens of
thousands of persons are thus
employed, deriving their support
through the exportation of silk
from these thickly populated dis-
tricts. It seems from what we
read that most of these silk pro-
ducing districts are already badly
hit by the conditions that accom-
pany the war, and in consequence
large numbers of people, parti-
cularly young women, are out of
employment.

You are good and kind. I am
a Chinese. I have been in the
army for many years. I have
seen many things. I have been
in many places. I have been
in many wars. I have been
in many battles. I have been
in many campaigns. I have been
in many operations. I have been
in many engagements. I have been
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(Payable in Advance.)

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By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1914.

WAR AND COMMERCE.

Rather a remarkable article appears in a northern contemporary on the effects of war on commerce. It finds, in a word, that the right to destroy private commerce during war is a bad right and that international law on the subject is unsatisfactory. But the right to destroy private shipping during war has existed for long enough and it is perfectly satisfactory in the respect that it operates similarly for all nations and that it is perfectly understood by all. Formerly the privateer was regarded as an auxiliary to regular warfare at sea, and his calling was counted a perfectly honourable one. By the Declaration of Paris in 1856 the privateer was abolished and letters of marque are no longer issued.

In place of the privateer has come the cruiser which is fitted out in order to prey upon commerce. It may be true that "the difference between the captain of an old-fashioned privateer and the captain of a warship built and commissioned to prey upon merchant vessels is a difference for the casualist rather than for the moralist or the economist," but what if it be true? It is true also that, with cruisers on the look-out for merchant vessels, legitimate business is dislocated, adding to the many other inconveniences resulting from war; but these things cannot be helped. Shipping people, merchants, and the buying public are to be commiserated with, but even that does not persuade us into believing that some agreement should be reached whereby merchant vessels of an enemy other than those carrying contraband of war should be exempt from capture in time of war. If a country is invaded private property ashore is not immune from seizure and we can find no valid reason why it should be immune because it happens to be afloat.

On the other hand, there is the best of all reasons for capturing merchant vessels. War never can be conducted with kid gloves and to cripple both the enemy's naval and merchant fleets is one of the surest and swiftest ways of having it over and done with. It is all very unfortunate, of course, but even though we recognise that Great Britain, which has by far the largest amount of merchant shipping of any nation, is always in danger of being hardest hit, we should be sorry to see withdrawn the right to destroy the commerce of our rivals or to have our own destroyed. The harder the blows the sooner the fight is over, and it would serve no good purpose to refuse (marking the right to prey upon merchant vessels. As well scrap the navy and have done with it, almost.

The German Naval Command. Though since war broke out we have had no information as to who is in command of the German High Seas Fleet it may be taken for granted that the occupant of this important post is Vice-Admiral von Ingenohl, who was appointed to the command last year. It is of interest to us in this part of the world that most of Vice-Admiral von Ingenohl's sea experience has been gained in the Far East. It was vouchsafed to him, while still a cadet in his teens, to see war service in the school-ship Vineta, which participated with other German vessels in the international naval demonstration undertaken against the Chinese in 1876, to stamp out piracy in Far Eastern waters. In 1895, while commanding the gunboat Itis, at the close of the Sino-Japanese War, it fell to von Ingenohl's lot to silence the Chinese forts at Tamsui, which, in consequence of unwillingness to acknowledge Japanese sovereignty over Formosa, had shelled a German steamer containing Chinese troops and State funds.

Rapid Promotion. In later life the Vice-Admiral came under the Kaiser's direct notice, and promotion fell to him rapidly. It may be incidentally recalled that among the positions to which he was appointed was that of the command of the yacht Hohenzollern, in which he accompanied his sovereign on numerous important voyages, including the famous meeting with the Czar in the Finnish Skerries in 1905, and the Emperor's historic journey to Tangier in the same year. In 1908 he became an Admiral of the High Seas Fleet, and in the following spring he returned once more to the Far East to command the German cruiser squadron in these waters. He is said to be known in the Fleet which he now commands as a student and a thinker, and an officer of eminent talent as a strategist.

A Surprise. The Liberal leaders have done so well during the crisis that one is frankly astonished to find them again wishing to raise the Home Rule question. In the name of common-sense, what does the Home Rule Bill matter to anyone at a moment of this kind? It ought to be put right away out of sight until the war is over and the air entirely clear again. Then we doubt whether it would come to the front again for many long days. The country has no time to be troubled with such a "question" meantime, and the term "country" includes Ireland. If the Irishmen now fighting at the front could be asked what Home Rule matters to them at the moment they would probably reply in sentences that would cut as keenly as knives. They are above and beyond thinking of it at present. It will be a lasting disgrace to Britain if the question is not put on the shelf now, and we trust Mr. Asquith's good sense to see that it is.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Next Tuesday's Free Matinee.

On Friday next a very remarkable film—"The King's Service"—is to be screened at the Victoria Theatre.

In many respects it should prove the most popular picture exhibited in Hongkong, for it gives all the thousand and one details that make up the every-day life on board a British war ship. Coming, as it does, at a time when the ships and the men of His Majesty's Service are (side by side with the doing of the army) the one topic of conversation, this film should attract many hundreds of spectators during the few nights on which it will be on show. A military band will be in attendance.

The management of the theatre have generously promised to give a free matinee to the children of the French and Italian Convents, and to the wives and children of soldiers stationed in the Colony. On Tuesday, September 8, to enable them to witness this really magnificent picture, together with a few other interesting and appropriate films.

DAY BY DAY.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 84; dull.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp 76; dull.

The Mails.

French Mail.—Closes per a.m. Paul Lecat to-morrow at 10 a.m.
Canadian Mail.—Closes per a.m. Seattle Maru to-morrow at 1 p.m.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the Telegraph published 33 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 34 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s. 9.1-10d.

To Consignees.

Consignees of cargo by the s.s. Nile are reminded that goods remaining undelivered after to-morrow will be subject to rent.

Armed Robbers.

A married woman, of 171, Des Vaux Road Central, reports that some person entered her house on the top floor and stole a box containing nineteen pieces of clothing valued \$51.

200 Sandbags Stolen.

Sergeant Bradley, H.K.S.B. R.G.A., Gun Club Hill, has reported to the police that between the 29th ult. and the 1st inst., some person stole from the hill-side at Ma-tan-wan, 200 sandbags valued \$37.

Bijou Scenic Theatre.

The many admirers in Hongkong of the popular Gibson Girls will be glad to hear that they are due to arrive here on Saturday next, and will probably open on Monday, for a short season, at the above theatre. Since their last visit to Hongkong, these charming actresses have been in the North, and have been scoring great successes wherever they have shown.

Clothing Stolen.

Yu Ying, a married woman, residing in a matted at Tong Po, near Deep Water Bay, has reported that about one o'clock on the morning of the 1st inst., while she and her husband were asleep, three robbers entered by the door, which was unlocked. Her husband got up, but he was immediately knocked down by one of the men, and his head was hurt. The robbers ransacked the place and stole a clock and some clothing valued at \$23.

Volunteer Recruiting in Hongkong.

Recruiting for the Hongkong Volunteers and Hongkong Volunteer Reserves is now resumed. Any one who wishes to join either Corps should send in his name and address, stating age and previous service, if any, in His Majesty's Forces or in any Volunteer or Territorial Unit, to the Staff Officer, Volunteer Headquarters, for candidates for the Hongkong Volunteers, and to Major Wakeman, Supreme Court, for candidates for the Volunteer Reserves.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 455 p.m. yesterday:—

"Cyclone or Typhoon.—E. of Apariti, less than 300 miles distant, moving W. or W.N.W."

The Observatory notifies that the typhoon entered the coast to the south of Swatow last evening, and is probably filling up, but precautions are still necessary.

Deprived of His Post.

On the recommendation of the High Commissioner for the Punishment of Civil Officials, the former Chief of the Branch National Tax Preparation Department of Kuei-sai and also Chief of the Tax-collecting Station at Salph, Yn Wei-joh, who was accused of perverting the law and seeking his own ends, is deprived of his post.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

ALLIES TAKE THE OFFENSIVE.

The D. C. L. I. Display a Splendid Spirit.

"And Ardennes waves above them her green leaves." So Byron wrote of British troops a century ago. And in the forest of Ardennes to-day British troops are again operating. It is a difficult country—especially for the attacking party—and the Allies have chosen a line of defence against which the enemy are likely to hurl themselves again and again without making any real impression. They will have partial successes, of course; so much, indeed, is admitted in the communique from Paris which appears in to-day's paper, but they cannot forever keep dashing themselves against a strong position and, for the most part, being thrust back broken and more or less ragged.

A Fair Communique.

One likes the fairness of the communique. It admits to partial checks in its first sentence, though it immediately reassures us by remarking that the Allies have now been able to take the offensive and that the enemy, on the right, is retreating. In the centre there have been alternate successes and checks. Yet again, a general action is taking place in the Roer district, "but at present it is impossible to foresee the final result." This, at any rate, has all the appearance of fairness. It is not pretended that we are being told all that is going on, for that would be bad business; but, at least, there is apparent a wish that the British and French public shall not be deliberately misinformed; and that is something to be thankful for. Whenever the public is given faked news from the front its army is more than likely to be in a bad way. When it is told frankly that it is impossible to foresee the final result there is not so very much to worry over after all. The 140 members of the D. C. L. I. who have served as marines during the past few weeks were thanked for their services yesterday in a routine order issued by Major-General F. H. Kelly, C. B. It is stated that they carried out their duties excellently during the three weeks they served. That is most satisfactory, but it seems to us that the most pleasing feature of the whole thing is the fact that when a call was made for this limited number of volunteers the whole regiment volunteered! British troops at the moment are prepared to go anywhere and do anything which is wanted to be done. And if they have not done that certain thing before, they will learn how to do it in the shortest possible space of time. They have brains and grit—two tremendously useful qualities in a time of stress.

Scarcely Right.

Apocryphal a note which appeared here yesterday, a friend directs our attention to a somewhat similar case. While the Kiel festivities were in progress a number of Berlin merchants and manufacturers who were in London were entertained to luncheon. Speeches of the most friendly nature were made on both sides, whereupon a leader-writer on the Standard let himself go. Apparently he has not lived long enough to know that speech at a luncheon are never a very safe guide. Obviously, they are never anything but agreeable and complimentary. He wrote in this strain:—"England and Germany can work side by side and pursue a common purpose.... Each has something to learn from the other, and each has something to teach." That looks like saying the same thing twice. But here is where he has his most serious fall:—"Commercial rivalry is consistent with private and national friendship; and we have no reason to quarrel with Germany because she is imitating, perhaps bettering, the example set by British energy and enterprise, and taking her place in the great world-movements in which we have shown the way." And inside of five weeks Germany had provided as fine a reason for quarrel as anyone could wish!

IN THE WAKE OF WAR.

THE PARTING.

[The following is the first of a series of pen-pictures dealing not with actual warfare, but with sidelights on war. They cover a wide range and some of them have a strong local flavour.—Editor.]

His mother woke him by tapping at his door. It was like the young, she thought, to be able to sleep even though to-day he was to leave the old farm on purpose to join his troop. And he was all she had now. He was all she had had for thirteen years. Her hand was at her heart. But she would not let him know how she felt his going—he must be sent off cheerful.

"It's five o'clock," she said. "All right," he said. "I'll be in a minute."

But he did not rise immediately. He lay there, hearing the horses champing at their bits in the stable. It did not seem natural that they should make that homely and familiar sound this morning. He felt that things should be entirely different on this of all mornings.

He was dressing when he heard a slap on the sleek side of a horse.

"Stand still, will ye?" said a voice. He knew then that old Tam, who had grown old in the service of his mother and father and grandfather, was grooming his horse. He had meant to do that himself, but he appreciated the pride old Tam would feel in having done this little service. The old man was very proud of him. Only the other night he had overheard some words not intended for his ears—"The young master, you know: off for the war: a yeoman, you know: and a fine figure of a man on a horse. I never had the legs for it myself, the more's the pity." He smiled at the recollection.

Breakfast was waiting for him when he went downstairs. He and his mother chatted—only chatted is not the word, for they only exchanged words at long intervals when the silence became too heavy—about the farm. It would be all right. She had managed it finely after the death of his father, and she would manage now. Both of them knew that. They spoke, at intervals, for the sake of speaking.

"I'll see to the horse," he said presently, and she nodded. Her hand went to her heart again when he left the kitchen.

"He has eaten next to nothing," she told herself. "It did not occur to her that he was thinking the same of her."

He went on into the courtyard and found Tam walking his horse slowly up and down the cobbles. The old man nodded and cooked his eye skyward.

"It's to be a fine day," said he. "You're getting a nice morning for your trip."

It was like the old man to employ a kindly euphemism like that. The younger man merely nodded and patted the horse.

"Thanks for seeing to him," he said, and Tam waved a hand partly in acknowledgment, partly in disclaimer of having done anything at all. He looked at his watch.

"It's wearin' on," he said. The other smiled at that and his hand went out. "It'll be good-day then," said Tam. "We'll be hearing all about it when you come back. And good luck to you." That came almost as though it were an after-thought. Strong men like these leave a lot to be taken for granted in their speech when they are moved. The other said all that he had to say in an added pressure of the hand. Then he went into the house.

"It's time I was off," he said. His mother came to him and put her hands on his shoulders. Her eyes were shining with unshed tears. "I'm sorry for you," he cried sharply. "But I had to do it. I could not stay at home when—when I was needed."

"As if I didn't understand," she said proudly. She took him in her arms and kissed him. "The God of your fathers go with you, my boy," she whispered. Then she led him to the door.

She stood in the doorway and watched him ride up the farm road. When he came to the bend

DESPERATE ARMED ROBBERY.

Men, Women and Children Held Up; Fokl Shot Dead.

Cham Tan, a shopkeeper, residing at Sai-a-chau Island, reports to the police that on the 30th ult., while he and three other men were sitting in a boat on the beach, close to his shop, he heard sounds of firing, and saw about fifteen men armed with revolvers and rifles running up to them. Three of the robbers got hold of him and the other three men, and told them not to run, because if they did they would shoot them. The robbers then collected seven men, four women and some children and put them together with the shopkeeper and the other three men, on the beach. They searched the captives and also robbed about ten fishing boats which were lying on the foreshore. They got clothing and jewellery valued \$172. The band then ransacked the shop of the man who made the report and stole a box containing \$244, and clothing valued at \$24.

Not being satisfied with what they had already done, the brigands shot a foki dead and took another foki, in mistake for the master, whom they held up for ransom. They left a letter in which they asked for the sum of \$4,000 for the release of the man. The body of the dead foki has been conveyed to the mortuary in Hongkong.

AUGUST RAINFALL.

The rainfall reported during the month of August, at the Botanic Gardens, was as follows:—

Date	Inches
1st	1.79
2nd	.20
3rd	.06
4th	—
5th	—
6th	—
7th	.03
8th	—
9th	—
10th	—
11th	—
12th	—
13th	.28
14th	—
15th	.46
16th	1.19
17th	.01
18th	.04
19th	.18
20th	.16
21st	—
22nd	.02
23rd	—
24th	—
25th	.37
26th	.38
27th	.76
28th	.06
29th	.06
30th	—
31st	—

Total.....6.13

Wages of Estate Coolies.

Kuala Lumpur, August 23.—A meeting of the Planters' Association of Malaya was held to-day, the Hon. E. Macfarland presiding over a largely attended meeting. It was decided to pay July wages on September 5, August wages on September 26 and September wages as usual, on a date in October. The meeting in coming to this decision was influenced by the consideration that, as long as estates owed their coolies money, they were unable to float economies, reduce wages or dismiss coolies.—Straits Times.

he turned and waved, and she returned the wave. Then he went from her sight. For a long time she stood there, her eyes on the bend of the road. Then she saw that Tam was also a watcher. "It would fit you better if you had some breakfast," she told him. She went in and shut the door. Tam shambled away, shaking his head. "She's taking it very much to heart," said he. "She's taking it very much to heart."

WAR ITEMS.

German Ships Captured.

August 21.—A St. Petersburg telegram of August 5 states that the British fleet had captured the K on Prinzess Cecilie, which had gold on board of the value of £20,000,000.

Foreign Governments Respect China's Neutrality.

It is said that the Chinese Government has received telegrams from the Foreign Ministers in Russia, Germany, Austria, Belgium, England and France stating that each has received a reply from the government to which he is accredited to the effect that the neutrality of the Chinese Government will be respected.

Adelaide Exchange Closed.

An issue, Aug. 3. The Adelaide Stock Exchange has closed indefinitely in consequence of the crisis, and settlement will remain in abeyance. Many cyclists of South Australia have offered their services as dispatch riders to the military authorities. About 50 men and machines are available. The Government held a special cabinet meeting this morning, and the Premier stated afterwards that matters of vital importance were discussed, in connection with the international situation, but he refused to disclose details.

Precaution in Vancouver.

Vancouver, Aug. 4. In compliance with the instructions of the Canadian Government, the Superintendent of the Vancouver Customs House has prohibited the clearance of any vessels except those flying the Japanese or American flag and those engaged in the coasting trade.

Protection of Foreign Legations. With the withdrawal of a greater part of the foreign troops from the Capital, says the Peking Gazette, the only has devolved upon the Government of protecting the foreign legations. It is said that some days ago the Minister of a certain country approached the Government with the offer that he would undertake the duty of protecting the foreign Legations in Peking with the troops of his country. The Government, considering that the acceptance of this offer would be derogatory to its prestige, declined it.

We Must Assist.

The Premier of Australia, Mr. Holman, speaking on August 3, said:—"As far as we are concerned the situation is perfectly clear. I am personally bitterly opposed to war of every kind. I look upon it as one of the main objects of state-manship to end the possibility of its happening. I believe this is an object which can only be achieved by offering resistance, by antagonism to those who are responsible for the national safety in a great crisis like this. If it is to be achieved it is to be by corrective action, by the organised creating and quelling of public opinion in favour of peace and peaceful methods of solving international difficulties. It is by operating on the mind of the nation, not by endeavouring to thwart the action of the nation, that better things can be secured. We must assist Great Britain in the task of defending herself and her ideals as resolutely as possible."

German Ships as Prizes.

London, August 13.—The latest capture to be brought into port is the Invariant of the Netherlands Lloyd line which was picked up by a cruiser and brought to Southampton. The vessel was acting as a transport for German reservists from South American ports. Her cargo was cattle and wheat for Germany and therefore contraband of war. Further search revealed £50,000 in gold. The vessel was ostensibly proceeding to Amsterdam, with the object of landing her passengers and the treasure at a German port en route, the prize crew asserted.

Paris, August 10.—Lloyd is informed that 30 German ships have been brought into Antwerp since the opening of hostilities and are held as prizes, having been captured with contraband of war on board.—Herald.

The Recent Capture of a Russian Vessel.

According to a Vladivostok despatch to the Asahi, the captain of the Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer Rizon, which some days ago was seized by a German warship in Korean waters, has been released, and has returned to Vladivostok. The Captain says the German warship chased the steamer for a distance of eight miles, and fired upon it, but fortunately the shells had no effect. At Tangut the crew of the steamer were subjected to very harsh treatment by the Germans.

Chinese Militia and Naval Precautions.

Peking, August 13.—The Chinese Government to-day issued orders to the Fifth Army Division in Chuanan to proceed to Chimo district, near Tientsin. Tientsin, August 13.—The Chinese military authorities have issued orders of mobilization to four divisions in Shantung and Chili Provinces in order to maintain neutrality. The Chinese Foreign Office holds the view that even though four divisions have been mobilized China will not in any form interfere with the movements of the united British and Japanese forces in attacking Kiaochow either from land or sea. The mobilized Chinese troops will be stationed for the purpose of protecting the property of the Chinese.—Jiji.

Germany Wildly Excited.

Berlin, July 25. If the feeling in Berlin is any guide to the sentiment of Germany there is no doubt that the Empire is ready and willing to take all the consequences that her alliance with Austria-Hungary may impose upon her. The news of Servia's reply to the Austro-Hungarian Note was spread broadcast this evening by extra editions of the newspapers, which were distributed gratis in tens of thousands, and were snatched from the distributors. Copies were passed from group to group, and by the time the evening of Central Berlin were littered with the sheets.

Shortly after nine the crowd thronging Unter den Linden caught the sound of singing from the eastern end of the street, and a procession, possibly 20,000 strong, came in sight, marching in orderly ranks and singing "Wacht am Rhein" and the Austrian National Anthem and popular patriotic songs and soldiers' songs. Cheers were raised for Austria intermingled with groans for Servia. The crowds marched past the Russian and French Embassies, without stopping, to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy. There was a prolonged demonstration, songs being followed by prolonged cheers. Some thousands of the demonstrators were young men, students, clerks, and shop assistants, most of whom will have to go to the front themselves if war comes.

To-night's demonstrations were the first patriotic manifestations in Berlin, apart from officially organised celebrations since the general election in 1907. Early this evening some men were distributing copies of a manifesto issued by the Socialist Vorwarts, appealing to the workers to throw meetings to be held on Tuesday night to protest against the war. They were roughly handled by the crowd, and the manifestoes were snatched from them and torn and trampled under foot.

Germany and Wireless.

Considering the happenings of the past fortnight the following, from the Sydney Evening News of August 1, reads:—

The scheme for connecting the various German colonies in the South Seas by means of wireless telegraphy, provides for the erection of four large stations, namely, at Yap (Caroline), Nauru (Marshall Islands), Rabaul (German New Guinea), and Apia (Samoa).

The two first-mentioned stations have been open for public traffic since December 1 of last year, and as regards the station near Apia, this, too, will, it is expected, be ready to be opened. The only station in regard to which a certain delay has occurred, is that of Rabaul, where extraordinary difficulties in connection with the building operations pre-

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps orders issued by Lieut. Col. A. Chapman, V. D., under date of yesterday, state:—

Duties.—The granting of passes after night parade is discontinued. Members of the Reserves on duty at the Law Courts will not be allowed to leave the building after 10.15 p.m. Officers on the Law Courts will be responsible that all lights are turned out, except in the Guard Room, at 10.15 p.m.

Medical Inspection.—All members of the H.K.V.R. will be medically inspected one Section at a time.

Parades.—Parades for tomorrow, Wednesday, 2nd September: 6.0 p.m. Recruits Groups 2 and 3 under Sergeant Major, Centre Section and Right Section (parade at headquarters for stores and guns) Machine Gun Section under Sergeant Major, Centre Section M. G. Co. under D.O.L.I. 1st section.

Detail.—On duty Wednesday 2nd September, Group 1. Officers on duty 2nd Sept., Capt. Scott, himself and Lieut. Kennett. To British Guard on Wednesday, Engineer Company. Orderly Officer on Wednesday, Lieut. Norington. Orderly Sergeant on Wednesday, Sgt. Haines.

Hongkong Volunteer Reserves. Two Peak Range will be available on Saturday the 5th Sept. at 2 p.m. and Sunday the 6th Sept. at 9 a.m. All members of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies must attend on one of these days. Section commanders will supply the Sergeant Major with the numbers of their sections attending on each day by 6 p.m. on Friday the 4th. Any members wishing to practice in the miniature rifle range are requested to send their names to Sergeant Dufay as early as possible.

CHINA'S FOREIGN EMPLOYEES.

The State Department has drawn up a set of regulations governing the leave of absence to be granted to the foreign employees in Government service, the outline of which runs as follows:—

1. Foreign employees, such as advisers, etc., having no permanent duty to perform, may be permitted to return home within a certain period, if they so desire.

2. No leave of absence shall be granted to those foreign employees who have daily duties to attend to. Even under extraordinary circumstances they shall not return to their own countries unless they first obtain permission from the organ to which they belong. If any foreign employee leaves his post without the permission of the authorities, the agreement made between the Government and him for his employment shall be cancelled at once.

3. Those who have obtained the permission of the authorities may leave their posts for a certain length of time, which shall be fixed at the discretion of the Chinese authorities. During the time of their absence, the payment of their salary will be suspended.

4. In case foreign employees do not return to their posts two months after the expiration of their leave, they shall consider themselves as discharged and their agreement cancelled.

It is stated, so that this station will probably not be completed before the autumn of the present year. The German South Seas Company for Wireless Telegraphy, which has undertaken to work these four stations, has been granted a 20 years' concession, and will also receive a certain subsidy from the Imperial German Government.

In addition, the firms established in the South Seas have also guaranteed to provide annual contributions of amounts ranging up to £500. In this way, the completion of the scheme has been rendered possible. Messages are cabled out to Yap, where the central wireless station is also located, and transmitted thence by wireless to Nauru, Rabaul, and Samoa.

DAIRY FARM NEWS

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DAISY BRAND TABLE BUTTER

IT IS PURE, DELICIOUS AND POSITIVELY THE BEST BRAND

On the market

INSIST ON GETTING THE GENUINE ARTICLE.

CAUGHT IN A PEAK RESIDENCE

CHINESE CONVICTED OF INTENT TO STEAL.

Sent to Prison for Six Months.

This morning, in the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with assault and with being on the premises of Mr. H. A. Lammert, No. 5, The Peak, for an unlawful purpose.

A Chinese cook in the employ of Mr. Lammert said that the prisoner and four other men came into his room armed with chisels, etc., and pepper. The prisoner was one of the men, and he threw pepper over the complainant, who raised the alarm and caused the four to run away, the prisoner being afterwards captured by his master.

Mr. Lammert explained to his Worship that the servants' quarters of his house were in the basement. The prisoner had not been employed by him at any time. Yesterday morning, at about 6.15 o'clock, he was awakened by a whistle being blown furiously. It did not sound like a police whistle, and he took no notice of it and did not get up, as he had been on police duty from 10 the previous evening to 2 that morning. About ten minutes later, however, his wife told him that there were thieves in the house, and, getting up, he looked out of the window, but failed to see anyone until the cook appeared coming up the hill barefooted. He explained to witness that he had been chasing four men down the hill, but had been unable to catch them. Witness reported, the matter to the Peak Police Station and Sgt. Baker appeared on the scene. The pepper and chisels were found by the cook and brought to them. The cook told him that he saw one of the men trying to get into the amah's room. Sgt. Baker after staying a while, left, and he went, witness thought to look into the recess under the stairs where, on striking a match, he found the prisoner, his head being covered with cobwebs and generally presenting the appearance of his having been hiding. Witness recalled Sgt. Baker and handed the prisoner over to him.

In answer to a question by his Worship as to how prisoner got into the house, witness said that the cook got up at 6 a.m., and opened the door through which they went to get out to the kitchen. The men must have got in through that door.

Detailing a conversation he had with the prisoner, witness spoke to saying to him:—"What are you doing here?" The prisoner replied:—"I was paid some money to come up and commit an assault."

"What were you to get for it?"—asked witness. "Two dollars"—was the reply. Witness remarked:—"Supposing you could not find the person, who was going to pay you after the assault?"

Defendant said:—"I was told that the cook had thirty or forty dollars in his box besides a gold watch."

Continuing, witness said that the defendant also told him that they had come up by the Peak tram overnight and had waited in

the garden, having been paid seventy-five cents by a woman to do so.

In answer to his Worship, witness expressed the opinion that the whole affair was one of revenge. The woman mentioned was employed by witness as an amah, but was at present away on holiday. She had been the cook's concubine for six or seven years, and when he married someone else the woman was still kept on as amah. Both were good servants, but about a year ago the cook refused to pay the woman any more money in support of her son—act his.

His Worship convicted the defendant on the charge of assault, and discharged him on that of attempting to steal. For going to the house with other men with pepper and chisels, and with intent to assault, he would go to prison for six months with hard labour.

Courtesy Returned.

Mr. Lloyd-George, after distributing prizes at a school, said he hoped the children would have a good record when he came again. Thereupon they rose and with one accord said, "Same to you, sir."

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMPAGNIE DES MES-SAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE

POLYNESIEN.

Consignes of Cargo from London ex s.s. "Normand".

Consignes of Cargo from Havre ex s.s. "Normand".

Consignes of Cargo from Bordeaux ex s.s. "Ville de".

Cette. In connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. at Kowloon whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be count-ersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 7th Sept. at Noon will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 10th Sept. 1914 or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Monday the 7th September 1914 at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS, Agent.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1914.

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MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, & Port Said.	Kamo Maru Capt. Shimidzu Kashima Maru Capt. Yagi	{WEDNES., 9th Sept. at 10 a.m. {WEDNES., 23rd Sept., at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Keelung, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimidzu and Yokohama	Yokohama Maru Capt. T. 12,500	{TUES., 8th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Tango Maru Capt. Sekine Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	{WED., 23rd Sept., at noon. {WEDNES., 19th Oct.
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon	Kawachi Maru Capt.	{MONDAY, 21st Sept.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.	Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura	{MONDAY, 14th Sept.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Kirin Maru Capt.	{TUESDAY, 3rd Sept.
MOJI & Kobe	Kaga Maru Capt.	{THURSDAY, 10th Sept.
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SHANGHAI	Chenan	6th Sept. at 4 p.m.
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Tibodas	JAPAN	1st half Sept.	JAVA	1st half Sept.
Timanook	SHAI	2nd half Sept.	JAVA	2nd half Sept.
Tilalajap	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.	JAVA	2nd half Sept.
Tihembang	JAVA	2nd half Sept.	SHAI	1st half Oct.
Tihini	JAVA	1st half Oct.	SHAI	1st half Oct.
Tilmah	JAVA	1st half Oct.	JAVA	2nd half Oct.
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Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

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Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CAILLO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Seiyo Maru 14,000 - 14 knots Sat., 3rd October.

Thence by TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES. For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St Albans	2nd Sept.	26th Sept., 10 a.m.
Eastern	14th Sept.	9th Oct., "
Aldenharn	3rd Oct.	30th Oct., "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW RETURN.

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailong	W. C. Passmore	FRI., 4th Sept. at 11 a.m.
Hailang	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 8th Sept. at 11 a.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 11th Sept. at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun	A. H. Stewart	WED., 2nd Sept. at 11 a.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 6th Sept. at 10 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lapraik & Co.

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

A New Hull-Cleaner.

Drydocks will not be needed for the cleaning of vessels' hulls if an invention that has just been patented proves the success that it is claimed to be. By the new method ships can have their hulls thoroughly cleaned without the necessity of being hauled out of the water. This submarine appliance, which is of Australian origin, consists essentially of a cylindrical brush, driven by a submersible motor, the whole being suspended in the water by means of a winch from the deck of a barge. The brush is 5 feet long by 12 inches in diameter, and revolves 150 to 170 times a minute. It is kept in contact with the hull of the vessel under treatment by a screw propeller placed on the back of the frame on which it is carried, the same motor driving both the brush and the propeller. The electric energy is generated by a 28 horsepower petrol engine and dynamo carried on the barge. The appliance is lowered from the surface of the water to such a depth as the draught may require at any speed from 35 to 70 feet a minute, and then drawn up again, both the brush and the propeller being at work all the time. In this way a vertical strip of the vessel's hull 5 ft wide is cleaned unit than the barge is moved a distance of four feet and the operation repeated, ample margin being thus provided to insure the overlapping of adjacent strips. The time required to clean a vessel 400 to 500 feet in length and of average draught is said to be about seven hours.—Weekly Commercial News.

The Peril of Marine Engineers.

The boiler explosion on board the Old Dominion liner Jefferson off Cape Henry on the night of May 11th, with its awful toll of eleven dead, is only a repetition of those gruesome accidents aboard the St. Paul, Delaware, Bennington, Sonoma, Alamo, Princip de Piedmont and many others. The Jefferson, like nearly all vessels, was not provided with automatic non-return valves, and seven-eighths of the steam that filled the boiler and engine rooms never would have escaped if non-return valves had been used, announces the editor of Power. Worse than rats in a trap, these unfortunates in the fifteen by forty-foot firing aisles, without warning, find themselves in the hold turned to hell by the escaping steam and water. There is no smooth floor to tread on, but instead piles of coal and ashes and long, heavy firing-irons snare the feet. The lights go out. Boiling water burns their feet and steam cooks their bodies. They cannot see, they cannot hear, and to rush carelessly for the small doorway is to trip and fall into the scalding pool. The exigencies of marine engineering do not demand such toll of human life. At some cost which "the traffic will bear" at some "inconvenience," less in the aggregate than that sustained by the victims and their dependents, conditions in the stokehole can be made such that a man need not commend his soul to God every time he goes on watch. What is the reason that each boiler cannot be provided with inwardly or vertically opening furnace and ashpit doors and each combustion chamber have an opening into a substantial duct leading to the atmosphere above the water line? A damper made to stay shut normally by its own weight and the pressure difference between the sides, if placed in the duct at the boiler, would discharge most of the steam to the atmosphere in case of failure instead of blowing fire and steam into the boiler room. Sufficiently heavy plate used in the construction of the flue would provide a good outlet for steam, particularly if the front tube sheet should let go. The suggested plan, it seems, is applicable to most, if not all, boilers of this generally used type.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Finden Haddocks, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAPE.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
TIENSIN via S'hai	Lienshing	Thur., 3rd Sept. at d'light
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Thur., 3rd Sept. at noon
SHANGHAI	Choysang	Sat., 5th Sept. at noon
MANILA	Yuesang	Sat., 5th Sept. at 2 p.m.
TIENSIN	Cheongshing	Tues., 8th Sept. at d'light
S'hai, Kobe & Moji	Kutsang	Tues., 8th Sept. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Tues., 8th Sept. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Taksang	Tues., 8th Sept. at noon
S'PORE, Pang & Ccutta	Yatsing	Thur., 10th Sept. at 2 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 12th Sept. at 2 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Lalsang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Spa) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Fooksang," "Kumsang," "Lovat" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
 * Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 † Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Daini, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau.
 ‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage,
 Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**
 Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

"Shire" Line Service.—Homeward.

For	Steamers.	Date of Sailing
LONDON & ANTWERP	Carnarvonshire	4th Sept.
Trans-Pacific "Shire" & "Glen" Joint Service.		
VICTORIA, VVER, STE.	Merionethshire	8th Sept.
TACOMA & PLAND		
VICTORIA, VVER, STE.	Cardiganshire	30th Sept.
TACOMA & PLAND		

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
 Telephone No. 215 (Sub. Ex. No. 9).

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

* Steamers are despatched Eastward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
 Telephone No. 215. Agents.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING Co. OF HONGKONG, Ltd. TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SAVERS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FOUNDRYMASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.
 Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34' 6"
 Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

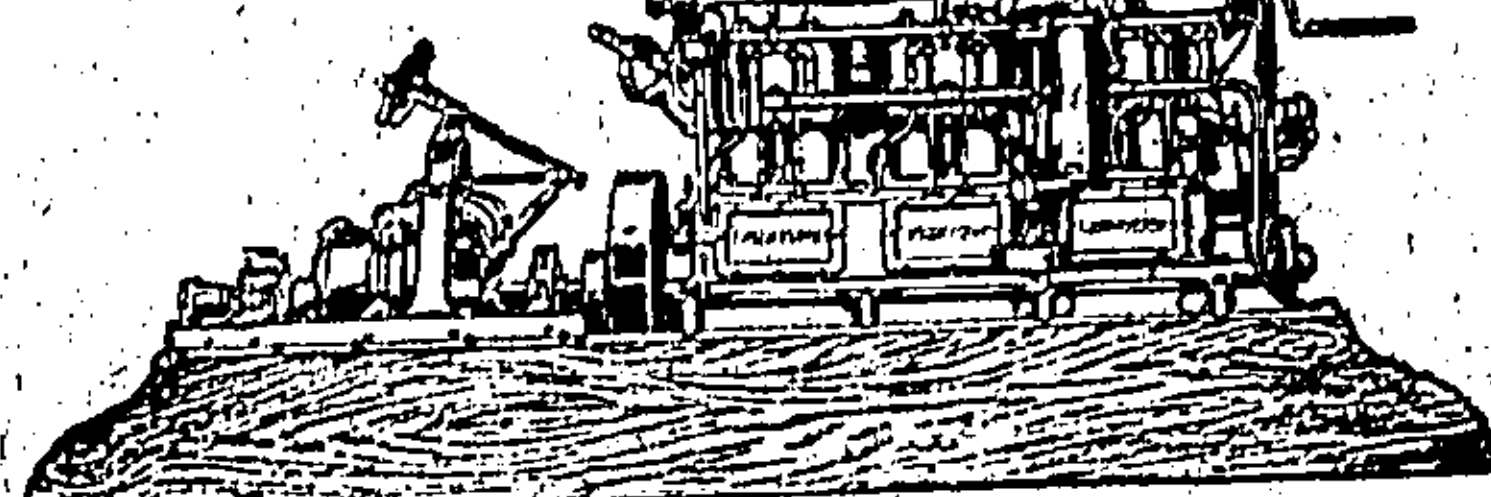
AGENTS for:—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



O.G. type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70. Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN

BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE

CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR

VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 221.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles via Ports	Paul Lecat	M. M. Co.	3, Sept.
London & Antwerp	Car'shire	J. M. Co.	4, Sept.
London & Antwerp via S'pore, etc.	Socotra	P. & O.	8, Sept.
Marseilles via Ports	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	9, Sept.
London, via Usual Ports of Call	Sardinia	P. & O.	12, Sept.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Via, B.C., T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Seattle M.	O. S. K.	3, Sept.
San Francisco, via Shanghai, M'la, Japan and Honolulu	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	5, Sept.
San Francisco, via Shanghai, M'la, Japan and Honolulu	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	8, Sept.
Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle	Mer'shire	J. M. Co.	8, Sept.
Via, B.C., S'ha via K'lung, S'hai &c.	Yokohama M.	N. Y. K.	8, Sept.
New York	St. Egbert	D. & Co.	8, Sept.
San Francisco via S'hai &c.	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	15, Sept.
San Francisco via Keelung, Shanghai and Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	15, Sept.
Vancouver via S'hai & Japan &c.	E. of India	C. P. R.	16, Sept.
Victoria, B.C., & T'ma via S'hai &c.	Mexico M.	O. S. K.	16, Sept.
Vancouver via S'hai, Japan etc., Mexican, Peruvian and Chile	Monteagle	C. P. R.	30, Sept.
Ports via Japan	Seiyo M.	T. K. K.	3, Oct.
Victoria, B.C., & S'ha, etc.	Yokohama M.	N. Y. K.	8, Oct.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14, Nov.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	15, Sept.
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	23, Sept.
Australian Ports via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	26, Sept.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Tanda	D. S. Co.	3, Sept.
Shanghai	Choysang	J. M. Co.	3, Sept.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Y'hama	Namur	E. & O.	3, Sept.
Shanghai	Luchow	B. & S.	3, Sept.
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	3, Sept.
S'hai, Y'hama, Kobe and Moji	Takada	D. S. Co.	4, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Hsiching	D. L. Co.	4, Sept.
Manila	Yuesang	J. M. Co.	5, Sept.
Kobe and Moji	Banri M.	D. & Co.	6, Sept.
Shanghai	Chenan	B. & S.	6, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Kutsang	J. M. Co.	8, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Hsiching	D. L. Co.	8, Sept.
Shanghai	Taksang	J. M. Co.	8, Sept.
Shanghai	Salsette	P. & O.	9, Sept.
Bombay via S'pore, & Colombo	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	14, Sept.
S'pore, Batavia, Cheribon, etc.	Riojun M.	D. & Co.	22, Sept.
Singapore, Mauritius and South			
African Ports			
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, Oct.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Hsiching	D. L. Co.	Q. deep.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tibodas	J. O. J. L.	1, half A.
Japan	Tibodas	J. O. J. L.	1, half A.
Shanghai	Tibodas	J. O. J. L.	1, half A.
Shanghai	Tibodas	J. O. J. L.	2, half A.
Shanghai	Tibodas	J. O. J. L.	2, half A.
Shanghai	Tibodas	J. O. J. L.	1, half B.
Shanghai	Tibodas	J. O. J. L.	Q. deep.
Shanghai	Tibodas	J. O. J. L.	Q. deep.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO DEPART TO-MORROW.

For	Vessel.
Europe	Paul Lecat
Pakhoi	Hongkong
Sandakan	Hinsang
Viadivostok	Poltava
Victoria B. C.	Seattle Maru
Shanghai	Luchow

FRENCH MAIL.

The M.M. s.s. PAUL LECAT is due to arrive here on Wednesday the 2nd Sept. and will probably leave for Saigon on Thursday the 3rd Sept. at noon.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. s.s. MONGOLIA due to arrive at Hongkong on September 7, left Yokohama on Wednesday 27th ult. for this port via Manila.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The A. O. Line s.s. TAIYUAN left Sydney on 25th ult. for Hongkong via Tuesday Island, Zamboanga and Manila, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 13th September.

The E. & A. s.s. EASTERN left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports, Port Darwin, Timor and Manila) on 22nd ult. and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 14th Sept.

The E. & A. s.s. ST. ALBANS from Sydney etc. left Manila for this port on 31st August, at 10 p.m. and may be expected to arrive here on Thursday at daylight.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KUMANO MARU, KOKATA MARU and KAMAKURA MARU have been withdrawn from the service, and their substitutes are not placed.

TIDE TABLE.

31st Aug., to 6th Sept., 1914.

Day	High Water	Low Water
Mon.	10.15	4.15
Tues.	10.30	4.30
Wed.	10.45	4.45
Thurs.	11.00	4.60
Fri.	11.15	4.75
Sat.	11.30	4.90
Sun.	11.45	5.05

m morning. a afternoon.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Musina, Br. s.s. 3,605, N. MacDonald, 15th ult.—Swatow, 15th Aug. Ballast—S. O. & Co.

Kantank, Br. s.s. 4,278, A. Lee, 11th Aug.—Singapore, 11th Aug.—Gen. T. & Co.

Yerimo Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,064, 21st Aug.—Java, 11th Aug. Sugar—O. S. K.

Skerries, Br. s.s. 2,796, J. W. Angus, 26th Aug.—Wurung, Gen.—D. & Co.

Wimbledon, Br. s.s. 2,436, Cantell, 26th Aug.—Wurung, 22nd Aug. Coal—D. & Co.

Swanley, Br. s.s. 2,908, Steele, 27th Aug.—Wurung, 22nd Aug. Coal—Order.

Seattle Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,832, J. Saitow, 27th Aug.—Manila, 24th August, Gen.—O. S. K.

Kjeld, Norw. s.s. 910, Holleson, 27th Aug.—Bangkok, 18th Aug. Rice—Chinese.

Telemachus, Br. s.s. 1,350, Fraser, 28th Aug.—Saigon, 24th Aug. Rice—Chinese.

Loksang, Br. s.s. 978, D. W. Ritchie, 30th Aug.—Hongkong, 27th Aug. Coal—J. M. & Co.

Kaifong, Br. s.s. 987, H. Matheas, 30th Aug.—Hoihow, 29th Aug. Gen.—B. & S.

Yokohama Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,013, S. Kama, 30th Aug.—Shanghai, 27th Aug. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Haitan, Br. s.s. 1,183, J. W. Evans, 30th Aug.—Swatow, 29th Aug. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Trollus, Br. s.s. 3,559, G. W. Long, 31st Aug.—Liverpool, 25th July. Gen.—B. & S.

Hangchow, Br. s.s. 998, Wake, 30th Aug.—Saigon, 25th Aug. Rice—B. & S.

Hongkong, Br. s.s. 739, A. Marguerite, 20th Aug.—Hoihow, 28th August Gen.—A. R. Marty.

Holles, Norw. s.s. 860, Kundson, 31st Aug.—Bangkok, 22nd Aug. Rice—Order.

Yuenning, Br. s.s. 1,120, Tough, 1st inst.—Manila, 20th ult. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Liddlesdale, Br. s.s. 2,188, Farfor, 1st inst.—Durban, 31st July, Gen.—D. & Co.

Haimu, Br. s.s. 641, A. H. Stewart, 1st inst.—Swatow, 31st ult. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Haldis, Norw. s.s. 1,065, J. Jorgensen, 31st Aug.—Java, 31st Aug. Gen.—J. O. J. L.

Kwong, Br. s.s. 1,239, G. J. Spink, 31st Aug.—Saigon, 26th Aug. Rice—Chinese.

Hild, Norw. s.s. 720, G. Jensen, 31st Aug.—Bangkok, 22nd Aug. Rice—Chinese.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Assets £13,833,482:12:4d.

THE Management of the Company's Representation in Hongkong has from to-day been taken over by me and the interests the Company will thus be entirely under British control.

H. S. PLAYFAIR.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1914.

TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong For NEW YORK

The s.s. "SAINT ECBERT"

sailing on or about 8th September

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1914.

"GLEN LINE"

(McGREGOR GOW & Co.) LTD.

For London & Antwerp

Saloon passage Hongkong to London £40.

For freight or passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1914.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **TUESDAY, the 1st September 1914** commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, a Quantity of Sundry Household Furniture. On view from day of Sale. Terms:—Cash on delivery. **GEO. P. LAMMERT,** Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **FRIDAY, the 4th September 1914** commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, SILK VOILE and CAMBRIC BLOUSES, PRINCESS GOWNS, WHITE UNDERSKIRTS and UNDERWEAR. SILK, LISLE and CASHMERE STOCKINGS, COLOURED SILK PETTICOATS, SILK PARASOLS, BOYS' and GIRLS' TUNICS and DRESSES (Silk and Muslin), PINAFORES, etc. also A Quantity of BOOTS & SHOES (Ladies' and Gents'), GENTS' SHIRTS, SOCKS, Summer and Winter Underwear. On view from Wednesday the 2nd September. Terms:—Cash on delivery. **GEO. P. LAMMERT,** Auctioneer.

CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship
"BENARTY,"
From LEITH, MIDDLESBRO,
LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd September will be subject to rent. All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-
signed on or before the 9th Sept., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd September, at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by **GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,**
Agents.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1914.

Don't forget after the Show
Supper, and Light Refreshments
at **ALEXANDRA CAFE.**
Open Till Midnight.

ENTERTAINMENTS

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Tuesday 1st September 1914.

THE ALL POWERFUL DRAMA.

IN 2 PARTS

"THE SNARE OF FATE"

Look out for Friday 4th September

THE KING'S SERVICE

Military Band in attendance

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

3 NIGHTS ONLY 3

Commencing Wednesday 2nd September.

The Magnificent American drama.
THE GOVERNOR'S DOUBLE.

In 2 parts—3,000 Feet.

Saturday 5th September.

His Guiding Star—Length 5,000 Feet.

"THE GIBSON GIRLS"

Return Visit, appearing shortly.

NOTICES



EVINRUDE DETACHABLE

MOTOR.

1½—2 H.P., 2—3 H.P., 3½

5 H.P., with battery—or
magneto-ignition.

For particulars apply to

CARRELS, BOERNER & CO.

Hongkong, King's Buildings,
3rd Floor.

Sole Agents for South China.

NOTICES

BREWER & CO.

Pedder Street (Adjoining Hongkong Hotel Main Entrance)

Telephone No. 696.

THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK 1914, by J. Scott Keltie, L.L.D., 18.40	HARPER'S GASOLINE ENGINE BOOK, by A. H. Verill, 4.00
THE CHINA YEAR BOOK 1914, by Woodhead & Montague Bell, 7.50	THE NORTH OCEAN, by W. Douglas Newton, 1.50
FORCES MINING AND UNDERMINING CHINA, by Rowland S. Gibson, 6.00	AUTUMN GLORY, by Rene Bazin, 1.50
JAPAN'S INHERITANCE, THE COUNTRY, ITS PEOPLE, AND THEIR DESTINY, by E. Bruce Mitford, 8.40	FALLER AMONG THIEVES, by Arthur Applin, 1.75
THE FIGHTING SPIRIT OF JAPAN, by E. J. Harrison, 10.00	A PEOPLE'S MAP, by E. Phillips Oppenheim, 1.75
THE RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHIES OF THE EAST, by J. M. Kennedy, 4.00	THE OCEAN OF WINGS, by Richard Dehan, 1.75
THE DUTCH EAST, by J. Macmillan Brown, 2.75	THE WORLD SET FREE, by H. G. Wells, 1.75
SCOTT'S LAST EXPEDITION, in Two Volumes, 3.50	THE RIVER OF DREAMS, by William Westrup, 1.75
	TWO WOMEN, by Richard Fotherby, 1.75
	THE SIX RUBIES, by Justus Miles Forman, 1.75
	THE HAND OF ALLAH, by William Le Queux, 1.75

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

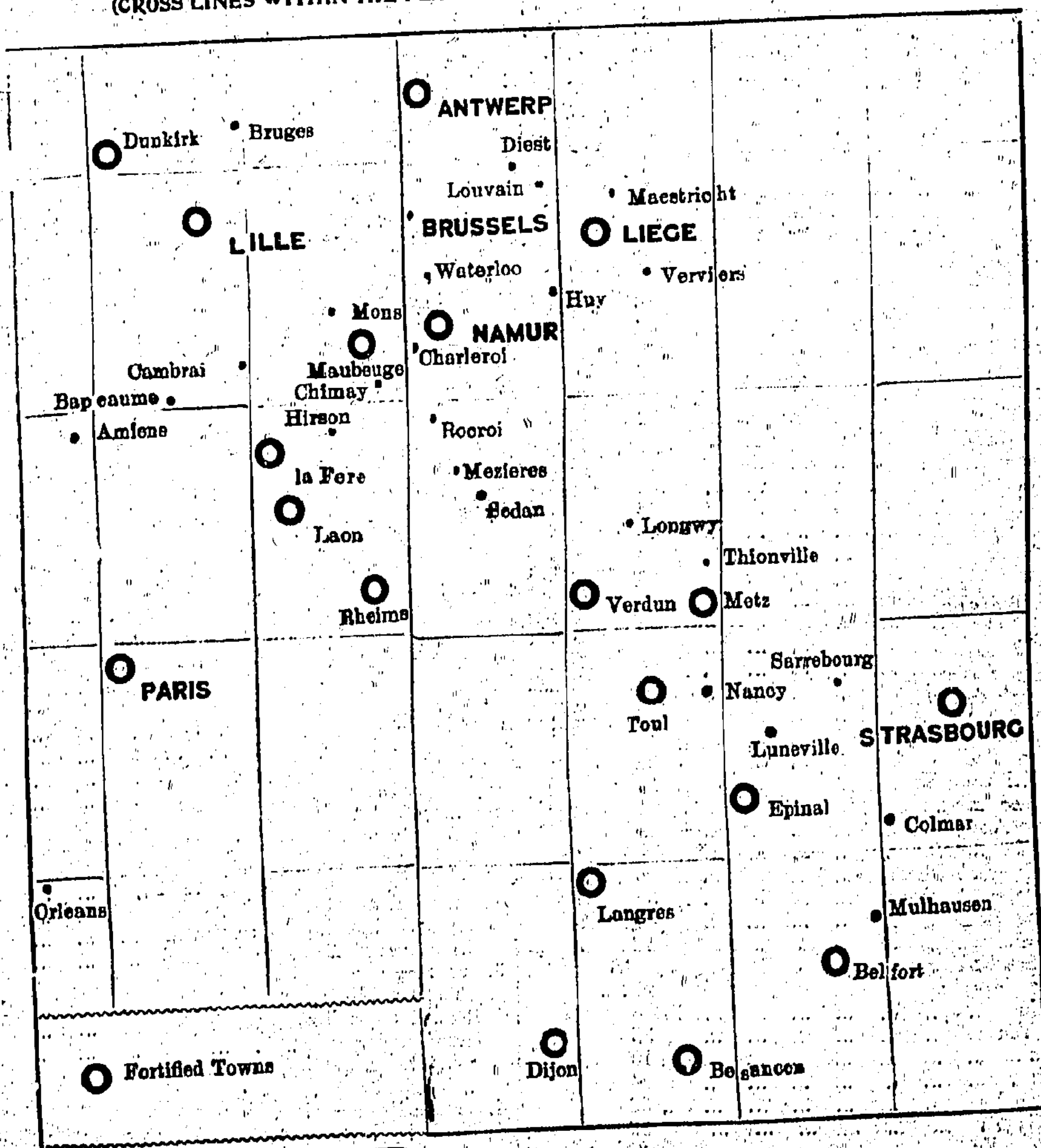
NEW & IMPORTANT BOOKS.

LE NU AU SALON 1914, UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF LADY BULWER LYTTON by A. E. Challen, 9.00	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF OSCAR WILDE by Stuart Mason, 20.00
SHARPS, FLATS, GAMBLERS & RACENERS by Dick Luckman, 10.50	OSCAR WILDE & MYSELF by Lord Alfred Douglas, 9.00
MY SPANISH YEAR by Mrs. Bernard Whelan, 9.00	PROMINENT PUGILISTS OF TODAY by J. G. B. Lynch, 4.25
BRITISH SHIPPING Its History Organisation & Importance, THE COLLECTIVIST STATE IN THE MAKING by Emil Davis, 4.25	THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD by Charles Dickens, Completed in 1914 by W. E. O., 1.75
THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM OF THE UNITED KINGDOM by Henry Bligh, 3.25	"BLAST" a new illustrated quarterly, 2.25
CONGRESSIONAL GOVERNMENT by Woodrow Wilson, 4.50	NEW NOVELS AT \$1.75 EACH
THE MYTHS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS by Lewis Spence, 6.50	THE GREATER LAW by Victoria Cross, 1.75
	TANSY by T. Edwards, 1.75
	THE ULSTERMEN by Frankfort Moore, 1.75
	THE BELFRY by M. Baillie Saunders, 1.75
	HIS OWN LAW by Frank Barrett, 1.75

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. The main German force, in its advance, has taken a line between Liege and Namur and has succeeded in occupying Brussels. Owing to the Russian advance, the German force at Brussels has been considerably reduced. The Allies now occupy a line extending from the mouth of the Somme inland along the river past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, eastwards towards Metz. Fighting is reported at Bapaume. On the north-eastern and eastern frontiers the Germans are reported to have occupied Longwy and Lunville, but their further advance is being stoutly resisted by the French.

CONSIGNEES

MOGUL LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
From GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL
AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"ERROLL"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of Holt's Wharf at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st prox. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-
signed on or before the 15th prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st prox. at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by **DODWELL & Co., Ltd.**
Agents.

MAKE IT A HABIT---USE REGULARLY.

Perfect sanitation being so necessary for health, disinfection is imperative. Make a practice of using IZAL every day—just a little, diluted with water—pouring it down drains, sinks and w.c.s. and sprinkling it in dustbins or other harbours of filth. Get IZAL because it positively kills disease germs, stops infection and instantly removes bad smells.



TRIUMPH OF CONCENTRATION.

IZAL—the guaranteed disinfectant of unrivalled strength—is the pioneer modern high power germicide. Officially adopted throughout the British Empire.

Mixes equally well with salt brackish or fresh water.

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One Gallon of IZAL makes 400 gallons of efficient disinfecting fluid.

AGENTS:

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,
YORK BUILDINGS.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

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Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

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THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SILL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDE	KEEL OF TIDE
KOWLOON				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	200	100	10	10
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	200	100	10	10
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	200	100	10	10
YAI-KOK TSI				
Compassion Dock	200	100	10	10
ABERDEEN				
Harbour Dock	200	100	10	10
Longest Dock	200	100	10	10

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON.

Telephone No. 1 & 2.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,

H. M. OVER, S.S. M.L.N., Kowloon, Hongkong.

YOUNG OFFICE
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS,
Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

DIARY OF WAR.

Events that Brought It About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

June 30.—Anti-Serbian Demonstrations in Vienna and Travnik.

July 1.—Martial law declared throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina.

July 3.—Serbian tri-colour burned in the neighbourhood of the Serbian Legation in Vienna. The semi-official *Pester Lloyd* warns Belgrade of the necessity of an immediate change of tone.

July 9.—The *Lokal Anzeiger* (Berlin) says if responsibility for the murders is brought home to Serbians, Austria will have the support of the civilized world, especially Germany, in demanding justice from Belgrade. The same day the *Temps* correspondent at Belgrade states Austrian troops are concentrating on frontier.

July 23.—Austria-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

July 26.—Russian request for extension of time on Serbia's behalf refused. Serbia accepts some Austrian demands and rejects others. Martial law in Austria-Hungary. Serbian capital transferred to Kragejevaca.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Czar, addressing Council of Ministers, declares: "We have stood this sort of thing for seven and a half years. This is enough." Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 29.—Austrians blockade Antivari. Panic in New York stock market. British Console drops to 69. Mr. Asquith announces that the situation is one of "extreme gravity." Serbians destroy bridge at Semlin. Austrians bombard Serbian positions, compelling evacuation. Two Serbian steamers captured. German troops move in response to Russian advance towards Wirballen.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames. Artillery duel between Serbians and Austrians five miles down river from Belgrade. Homs Bala Amending Bill postponed; Britain presents a "united front." Russian mobilisation in 52 Governments. 4,000,000 men placed on war footing.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed; Bank of England rate 8 per cent. Bank Act suspended. Russians destroy railway bridge in Austria between Szekes and Granitsa. New Zealand and Canada offer assistance.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evacuation of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Proskent; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxemburg.

August 3.—French papers state Britain will intervene with Expeditionary Force. German cruiser reported to be bombarding Libau. Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace. Wales decides to raise mounted regiment for service abroad. France protests against G. r. an acts of war. Russian Fleet driven into Gulf of Finland by Germans. British Mediterranean Fleet clears for action. Martial law at Malta. Sir Edward Grey's speech in Parliament.

August 4.—German ultimatums to Belgium. Reported Anglo-German naval battle. Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilbourg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Reported that French detachment captures German cruisers Goeben and Breslau and sinks the Panther. Germans reported to have violated neutrality of Switzerland. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Lord Kitchener's departure for Egypt again cancelled.

Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. Bank of England rate reduced to 6 per cent. Germans repulsed by Belgians, with 8,000 casualties. Serbian volunteers cross the Save and plant flag on Austrian bank. Germany threatens Italy with war unless she supports allies. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenigin Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself. Uhlans enter Liege but Belgians exterminate them. House of Commons vote additional war credit of £100,000,000. Nineteen German warships reported sunk or captured in North Sea. Two German cruisers reported sunk in Atlantic.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 8.—German Cavalry Division crosses Meuse, but is practically annihilated by Belgians. Italy firmly refuses to fight. Bank of England rate reduced to 5 per cent. British seize South Togoland from Germans and French enter North Togoland. British Government accepts Austria's offer of 20,000 men. French troops enter Alsace-Lorraine.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg, owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany. Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Sty.

August 10.—Austrian cruisers bombard Antivari. Rupture in Franco-Austrian relations officially announced.

August 11.—Commonwealth Navy transferred to Admiralty till war ends. Announced that there are 8,000 German prisoners in Belgium. Reported that Germans desperately attacked Fort Serran, Liege, but were repulsed. German attack Mulhausen in Alsace, compelling small French force to retire. French remain masters in Upper Alsace. Austrian troops reported to have entered Alsace. Liege forts reported still intact. Imperial Government to withdraw troops from South Africa. Germans seize London, which is later reported by Belgians. German response to Earl Kitchener's appeal for men.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advance guards are falling back on main Army. Terrific cannonading heard from Tongres.

August 13.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in the open at Hasselt. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war. Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Haslen. German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Oshain; regiment of Dragoons annihilated. Concerted attack along Serbian frontier by 400,000 Austrians fails.

August 14.—British Fleet gradually circumscribing action of German Fleet in the War East. Earl Roberts appointed to command Overseas Forces. Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies. Reported that German cruisers Goeben and Breslau have been purchased by Turkey.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Oirey. Cannonade heard at Tirlemont; believed to be beginning of the great battle. Germans endeavouring to envelop extreme left of Allied Forces. Russians victorious on the Dniester; Fourth Austrian Infantry and First Cavalry Regiments annihilated.

August 16.—French forces drive German Army Corps from heights commanding Blamont and Oirey. Germans, fleeing before French attack at Dinant, fail to reach a bridge, fall down steep banks of the Meuse and are drowned. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budau, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Big battle proceeding at Soebatz; rumours of a Serbian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bug and Sty. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Serbians rout Austrians near Soebatz, annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans entrenched along Belgian battle front. Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels. King George issues message to the troops. Russians occupy five points on German territory. Desultory firing between British and German warships.

August 19.—Fierce battle proceeding between Belgians and Germans along an extended front. Liege forts still intact. Serbians victorious in fight with 80,000 Austrians. Germans regulated in again attempting to cross the Meuse near Dinant. Unrest reported in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Russian cavalry rout Austrians in a five-hour engagement on the Gorodok-Kuzminsk line. Germans re-attack Diest, bombarding town and pillaging railway station.

August 20.—Majority of Italian cabinet said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Entente. Russians occupy Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German forces cross the Meuse between Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moerschingen, south-east of Metz. French occupy Guebwiller in Alsace. Russians enter East Prussia and occupy Lyk. French recapture Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet. Germans occupy Brussels.

August 21.—At request of Canadian Government, Duke of Connaught remains Governor-General during the war. French troops achieve brilliant success between Mulhausen and Altkirch, capturing 24 guns. Germans retreating on the Rhine.

(Continued on Page 10).

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES.

Hongkong August 22, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut, — Mei Lung Pa	lb. 22
Corned, — Ham Ngau Yuk	22
Roast, — Shiu	20
Breast, — Ngau Lam	18
Soup, — Tong Yuk	24
Steak, — Ngau Yuk Pa	24
do., — Sirloin, — Ngau Lam	25
Sausages, — Ngau Chong	28
Bullock's Brains, — Know	per set 12
Tongue fresh, — Ngau Li	each 60
do., — corned, — Ham Ngau Li	\$1.20
Head, — Ngau Tau	14
Heart, — Ngau Sum	24
Hump, Salt, — Ngau Kin	12
Feet, — Ngau Kark	12
Kidneys, — Ngau Yiu	22
Tail, — Ngau Mei	14
Liver, — Ngau Kon	14
Tripe (undressed), — Ngau To	7
Calves' Head & Feet, — Ngau-chai-tau-kark	set \$1.20
Mutton Chop, — Yeung Pui Kwat	lb. 27
Leg, — Yeung Pui	27
Shoulder, — Yeung Shau	24
Pigs Chillings, — Chu Chong	27
Brains, — Chu Know	per set 24
Feet, — Chu Kark	lb. 14
Fry, — Chu Chak	16
Head, — Chu Tan	16
Heart, — Chu Sum	each 12
Kidneys, — Chu Yiu	16
Liver, — Chu Con	lb. 30
Pork Chop, — Chu Pui Kwat	26
Corned, — Ham Chu Yuk	30
Leg, — Chu Pa	20
Fat or Lard, — Chu Yau	set 60
Sheeps' Head and Feet, — Yeung Tau Kark	each 8
Heart, — Yeung Sum	12
Kidneys, — Yeung Yiu	lb. 27
Liver, — Yeung Con	22
Smoking Pigs, To Order, — Chu Cha	22
Suet, Beef, — Sang Ngau Yau	27
Mutton, — Sang Yeung Yau	19
Veal, — Ngau Chai Yuk	20
Sausages, — Ngau Chai Chong	22
Lard, — Chu Yau	22

POULTRY.

Chicken, — Kai Chai	lb. 32
Capon, Large, Small, — Sin Kai	32
Ducks, — Ap	18
Doves, — Fan Kan	18
Eggs, Hen, — Kai Tan	per doz. 20
Fowls, Canton, — Kai	lb. 35
Hainan, — Hoi Nam Kai	32
Geese, — Ngo	24
Pigeons, Canton, — Pak Kap	each 30
Hoihow, — Hoi How Pak Kap	24
Turkeys, Cook, — Phor Kai Kung	lb. 60
Hen, — Na	45

FISH.

Barbel, — Ka Yu	lb. 18
Bream, — Bin Yu	20
Canton Fresh Water Fish, — Hoi Sin Yu	17
Carp, — Li Yu	22
Catfish, — Ohik Yu	15
Codfish, — Man Yu	16
Crabs, — Hai	24
Outfit Fish, — Mak Yu	18
Dab, — Sa Mang Yu	14
Dace, — Wong Mei Lun	15
Dog Fish, — Tui Yu Sa	12
Eels, Conger, — Hoi Mann	13
Fresh water, — Tam Sin Yu	20
Eels, Yellow, — Wong Sin	32
Frogs, — Tien Kai	33
Garoupe, — Sok Pan	45
Gudgeon, — Pak Kap Yu	18
Herrings, — Pak Pak	23
Halibut, — Chong Kwan Kap	28
Labrus, — Wong Fa Yu	20
Loach, — Wu Yu	26
Lobsters, — Lung Ha	30
Mackerel, — Ohik Yu	20
Monk Fish, — Mong Yu	32
Mullet, — Ohik Yu	20
Oysters, — Sang Hoo	24
Parrotfish, — Kai Kung Yu	12
Perch, — Tan Loo	24
Pike, — Fa Paw Pong	18
Plaice, — Fan Yu	14
Pomfret, Black, — Hak Chong	28
Pomfret, White, — Pak Chong	32
Prawns, — Ming Ha	40
Ray, — Fai Pa Sa	12
Rook Fish, — Sok Ka Kung	13
Roach, — Yu	12
Shark, — Sa Yu	lb. 8
Salmon, — Ma Yu	35
Skate, — Po Yu	10
Shrimps, — Ha	24
Snapper, — Lap Yu	32
Soles, — Fat Sa Yu	32
Tench, — Wan Yu	20
Turbot, — Ohik How Yu	20
Turtles, small, fresh water, — Kork Yu	64

FRUITS.

Almonds, — Hong Yee	lb. 30
Apples (California), — Kam San Fung Kho	20
do., — Ohik Chai Chai Kho	20
Small, — Hot Tong	20
Oranges, — Fan Lai Chi	20

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton, — San Shing Heung Ohu lb.	4
(brides), — Miao, — San Heung Chiu	4
Chestnuts, Chinese, — Foong Lut	12
Carambola, — Yeung Tse	12
Cocaputs, — Yeh Tse	each 12
Lemons, China, — Ning Moong	12
do., — America, — Kum San Wang Moon	12
Lichees Dried, — Lai C, small Stone	30
do., — Fresh	9
Limes, (Sai Gon) — Sai Kung Ning Moong	each 12
Mango, Manila, — Lui Sung Mong	12
Mangosteens, — San Ohuk Tse	doz. 12
Oranges, (Canton) — San-shing Tin, Ching	lb. 5
do., — Sweet	12
Pears, (American), — San Shoo Lay	12
(Canton), — Cook, — Sa Lay	10
Peanuts, — Fa Sang	12
Persimmons Large, — Hung Ohia	12
Pine-apples, 1st quality, — Poon Ti Faw, Law each	12
do., — 2nd, — Chong-tang Faw Law	10
Plantain, — Tai Chou	lb. 4
Plums, — Swatow, Hung Lai	12
Pumelo, Siam, — Ohim Lo Yau	each 18
Shanghai, — Lo Kwat	12
Walnuts, — Hop Tuo	lb. 15
do., — Green, — Sang Hop Tuo	12
Water Melon, — (Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each 12
(China) Sai Kwa	12
Grapes, — Sang Po Tai Tse	lb. 12

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai, — Sheung-hoi Ah Oh	lb. 6
Chouk	12
Beans, (French), — Macao, — Oh Moou Pin Tau	12
(French) Shanghai, — Sheung Hai Pin	12
Sprout, — Ah Oh	8
Long, — Tau Ko	10
Beet Root, — Hong Chai Tau	each 8
Bitter Squash, — Fu Kwa	10
Brinjals, Green, — Ching Yuan	10
do., — Red, — Hung Ker	8
Cabbage, Chinese, com., — Kai Choy	12
Cabbage, Shanghai, — Yeh Oh	15
Cane Shoots, bunch, — Kan Shun	lb. 12
Carrots, — Kam Shun	lb. 8
Celery, Chinese, — Tong Kan Chai	12
Chillies Dried, — Gon Lat Chiu	30
do., — Red, — Hung Far Chiu	18
do., — Green, — Ching Lat Chiu	12
Curry Stuff, English, — Kar Lee Chiu Liu	10
Cucumbers, — Ching Kwa	2
Garlic, — Que Tau	8
Ginger, young, — Sun Tai Keung	6
do., — old, — Lo Keung	10
Horse Radish, Shanghai, — Lik Kan	12
Indian Corn, — Suk Mai	each 5
Lettuce, — Yeung Sang Chai	1
Water Chestnuts, — Ma Tai	lb. 6
do., — Mandarin, — Kwai Lum Ma Tai	8
Mush Melon, Amer., — Kam San Hong Kwa	each 12
Okroos	12
Onions Bombay, — Yeung Chong Tau	8
do., — Green, — Sang Chong	8
Shanghai, — Shang-hoi Chong Tau	8
Paraley, — Kun Oh	lb. 8
Green Peas, — Ching Tau	lb. 8
Potatoes, Sweet, — Fan Shu	3
Shanghai, — Shang-hoi Shu Tai	4
Japan, — Yui Poon Shu Tai	4
American, — Ka Ki Shu Tai	10
Roachow, — Foo-chow Shu Tai	1
Pumpkin, — Tong Kwa	4
Radish, — Hung Lo Pak Tai	5
Rhubarb (Fresh), — Tai Wong	12
Sage, — Tse So	12
Shallots, — Gon Chong Tau	8
Spinach, — Yin Oh	6
Tomatoes, — Fan Ker	8
Turnips, — Wai Tai	6
Turnips, — Panti, (Long), — Lo Pak	5
do., — English, — Yeung Lo Pak	4
Vegetable Marrow, — Ohik	4
(American), — Ka, — san hit	5
Water Cress, — Sai Yeung	12
Lily root, — Lin Ngao	8
Yams, — Ta Shu	8
English, — Yeung Kan Chai	8
Tau	8
Mushrooms, Fresh, — Sang Cho Koo	25

The above prices are in accordance with the Government list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:

1. Flour:—	
(a) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lb.	\$4.00
per lb.	0.08
(b) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lb.	3.60
per lb.	0.07
2. Tinned Milk:—	
(a) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin.	30
(b) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin.	25
(c) Sterilized Milk, per tin (18 oz.).	25
(d) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin.	35
(e) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin.	33
(f) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin.	20
3. Sugar:—	
Cane, (in 8 lb. tins), per tin.	1.00
Refined Crystallized, per lb.	12
Granulated, per lb.	12
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.	11
No. 2	10
4. Frozen Meat:—	

The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st August, 1914, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date.

5. Market Produce:—(See above)

6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount on subsidiary charges, payment for all articles of food not exceeding \$5 in value (on which a maximum price has been fixed) shall if made in advance be subject to an additional charge of 7 per cent.

菓子

Almonds, — Hong Yee	lb. 30
Apples (California), — Kam San Fung Kho	20
do., — Ohik Chai Chai Kho	20
Small, — Hot Tong	20
Oranges, — Fan Lai Chi	20

Commercial

North Borneo Trading Co.
Presiding at the meeting of the North Borneo Trading Company, on July 20, Mr. J. A. Travers said that at previous meetings it had been explained that it had been found necessary, in order to provide the company with working capital, to create an issue of debentures. As everybody was aware, there had been no opportunity of a successful flotation during the last two years. The present time was as little propitious for an issue of debentures, and the board were at present negotiating for the underwriting of the balance of £80,000 it was proposed to issue, and, incidentally, for the provision of funds to carry on pending the issue being made. It was principally due to the necessity of providing for the upkeep of the Tuaran and Tenganan rubber estates until they reached the self-supporting stage, and for their other rubber interests, that debentures had to be issued. The total area planted with rubber on those two estates was 1,810 acres, and the expenditure on cultivation to December 31st last totalled £42,712, an average of £28 10s. per acre. The visiting agent had recommended that tapping should be commenced at Tuaran estate in January last, but the directors had considered it advisable to defer that operation for a few months. Tapping had, however, been commenced in June last, and the general manager had cabled that tapping had been commenced on 4,000 trees. That number would doubtless be increased rapidly, as a census taken in April indicated that there were nearly 9,500 tappable trees. The visiting agent estimated that the outputs would be as follows:—1914, 8,000 lbs.; 1915, 80,000 lbs.; 1916, 110,000 lbs.; and 1917, 180,000 lbs. He considered that the rubber should cost in 1914 not more than 1s. 0d. per lb. f.o.b., which cost should drop to 1s. 3d. per lb. in 1915. Taking everything into consideration, the directors felt justified in looking forward with confidence to a successful future for these properties. Plantation rubber was gradually taking its proper position in the commercial world, and it was now being used in the manufacture of motor-tyres and other articles for which only recently it was stated to be unsuitable. The estates of the companies in which they were interested—viz., the Sekong, Bode and Laming companies—were all improving, although two of the companies had to be reconstructed recently.

From the "Agony" Column of "The Times."
The Father of a young lady, aged 15—a typical "Flapper"—with all the self-assurance of a woman of 30, would be grateful for the recommendation of a seminary (not a convent) where she might be placed for a year or two, with the object of taming her. It is not education she requires, she has too much of that already.—"The Old Boy." Bx B. 731.
The Times.

CONSIGNEES

PAULIN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

s.s. "NILE"

The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board August 30th, 1914, at 5 p.m. will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered September 3, 1914, at noon will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

All cargo and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown (September 3, 1914) at 10 a.m. No claim will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. All claims must be filed on or before September 7th, 1914, otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. O. MORTON
Agent.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1914.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

The Ordinary Half Yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Hotel, on Saturday the 18th September, 1914, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts of the Company to the 30th June, 1914, with the Report of the Directors, and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 4th to 12th September, 1914, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1914.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited, will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on Saturday the 12th day of September, 1914, at 12.15 p.m. (immediately after the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting) when the proposed Extraordinary Resolution:—

"That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the articles of the Company, in substitution for, and to the exclusion of, all the existing Articles thereof." Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a second extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

A copy of the proposed new articles can be seen at the Office of the Company, on application to the Manager, and also at the Office of the Company's Solicitors, Messieurs Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, No. 1, Des Vaux Road Central.

Dated this 28th day of August, 1914.

By order of the Board
J. H. TAGGART
Acting Secretary.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (\$1.00) per share for six months ending 30th June, 1914, will be payable on Monday, the 7th September, 1914, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from Friday the 4th September, to Monday, 7th September, 1914, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1914.

s.s. "TINGSANG" (Wrecked)

SHIPPERS and Underwriters interested in the cargo of this steamer are requested to communicate with the Underwriter within three months from date.

GILMAN & Co.
Lloyd's Agents.

NOTICE

CANTON KOWLOON RAILWAY.

NOTICE

NIGHT TRAIN SERVICE.

THE Public is hereby notified that the trains timed to leave Canton for Kowloon at 5.15 p.m. and to leave Kowloon for Canton at 12.15 a.m. are hereby cancelled.

By Order,
ROBERT BAKER,
Acting Manager.
British Section,
Canton Kowloon Railway.

THE ADMINISTRATION
Canton Kowloon Railway

Hongkong, 27th August, 1914.

NOTICES

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 19th day of September, 1914, at Noon, when the following resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders on the 22nd day of August, 1914, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

"That the Deed of Settlement of the Company be altered in manner following:—

(a) That the following words be struck out of lines two and three of Article 56, namely, the words "for not exceeding fifteen days after every ordinary Meeting" and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor, namely: "during such time as the Court thinks fit; not exceeding in the whole thirty days in each year."

(b) That the following words be struck out of the last line of Article 56, namely, "after the Meeting" and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor, namely, "after the re-opening of the Register."

(c) That Articles 76, 77 and 78 be cancelled.

(d) That the following Articles be adopted and substituted for Articles 76, 77 and 78, namely:—
ARTICLE 76.—"General Meetings shall be held once in every year, at such time and place in the Colony as may be prescribed by the Company in General Meeting and if no such time or place is prescribed, then at such time and place as may be determined by the Court; and unless and until otherwise prescribed or determined as aforesaid a General Meeting shall be held in the month of February in every year."

ARTICLE 77.—"The General Meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called Ordinary Meetings."

ARTICLE 78.—"All other General Meetings shall be called Extraordinary Meetings."

(e) That Article 90 be altered by inserting and adopting after the word "holding" in line five thereof the words "or representing by proxy" and by striking out at the end of said Article the words "present in person."

(f) That the following words be added to Article 94.—"The Court may from time to time pay to the Shareholders such interim dividends as appear to be justified by the position of the Company."

(g) That the following words be struck out of the first three and a half lines of Article 174, namely, the words "year ending the 30th June and the 31st December, shall make a general Half-Yearly," and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor:—"Year ending the 31st day of December shall make a General."

(h) That the word "Half" be struck out of the 18th line of Article 174, and also out of the 6th line of Article 175.

(i) That the word "twice" and the words "the 30th day of June and" be struck out of lines 4 and 5 of Article 176 and that the word "once" be adopted and substituted for the word "twice" in the fourth line thereof.

(j) That the words "or the Ordinary Half-Yearly" and the words "as the case may be" be struck out of lines 10 and 11 of Article 177.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
At G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1914.

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York
London Office: 11, Abchurch Lane, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Cebu
Colon
Hankow
Hongkong
Kobe
Manila
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tientsin
Yokohama

Capital and Surplus equal to \$7,500,000
NEVER DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms
DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year at 4 per cent, or for shorter periods, at rates, which may be ascertained on application
MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the world
THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the world
PURCHASE AND SALE of Stocks and Shares effected
TRAVELLERS' CHECKS sold and cashed

GEORGE HOGG,
Manager.
Queen's Road, Hongkong
Hongkong, 1st Nov. 1912

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 18,000,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches:
Amoy
Canton
Cebu
Colon
Hankow
Hongkong
Kobe
Manila
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tientsin
Yokohama

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be agreed on application.

EISHIONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1913. [18]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund " 1,125,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912. [2]

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO LIMITED.

11th April.

WEEK-DAYS.

NIGHT CARS.

SUNDAYS.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO LIMITED.

By Arrangement at the Company's Office, 11th April, 1914.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as Export and Import Merchants and Commission Agents under the name of Fred Taylor & Co., Ltd.

At G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1914.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital £15,000,000
Reserve Funds:

Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/-
Silver £18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Chairman.

W. J. Pattenden, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., O. S. Gubbay, Esq., P. H. Holyoak, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. Shephard, CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong—N. J. Stephenson, ACTING MANAGER.

Shanghai—J. D. Smart.

London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed: On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

A. G. STEPHEN, Acting Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of £100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

A. G. STEPHEN, Acting Chief Manager.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed " 1,125,000
Paid Up " 862,500
Reserve Fund " 465,000

Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON, Manager.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up, £1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILL, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

Open at 11 a.m. to 11 p.m. For Brand, Cakes, Confectionery and meals with Wines & Liquor.

EXCHANGE.

Selling	Buying
T/T Shanghai 1/10 1/2	T/T Marks 1/10 1/2
Private 30 d/s sight 1/10 1/2	Demand Germany 1/10 1/2
T/T Singapore 1/10 1/2	T/T France 1/10 1/2
T/T Japan 1/10 1/2	On Haiphong 1/10 1/2
T/T India 1/10 1/2	On Saigon 1/10 1/2
Demand India 1/10 1/2	On Bangkok 1/10 1/2
T/T Bombay 1/10 1/2	Buying
Demand Bombay 1/10 1/2	4 m/s. L/C 1/10 1/2
4 m/s. L/C 1/10 1/2	4 m/s. D/T 1/10 1/2
5 m/s. L/C 1/10 1/2	5 m/s. L/C 1/10 1/2
30 d/s San Francisco 1/10 1/2	30 d/s New York 1/10 1/2
4 m/s. Marks 1/10 1/2	4 m/s. Marks 1/10 1/2
4 m/s. France 1/10 1/2	4 m/s. France 1/10 1/2
6 m/s. do 1/10 1/2	6 m/s. do 1/10 1/2
Gold Leaf per tael 559.10	Gold Leaf per tael 559.10
Sovereign 11.30	Sovereign 11.30
Bar Silver ready 11.30	Bar Silver ready 11.30
Bank of England rate	Bank of England rate
Optim Quotations	Optim Quotations
Malwa, New 8,300 per cwt	Malwa, New 8,300 per cwt
Malwa, Old 8,300 per cwt	Malwa, Old 8,300 per cwt
Patna, New 9,325 per cwt	Patna, New 9,325 per cwt
Patna, Old 9,325 per cwt	Patna, Old 9,325 per cwt
Bombay, New 9,325 per cwt	Bombay, New 9,325 per cwt
Bombay, Old 9,325 per cwt	Bombay, Old 9,325 per cwt

TODAY'S SHARE REPORT.

Stocks & Bonds (Value in millions of dollars) (Nominal)

Hongkong & Shanghai 1/10 1/2

Marine Insurance

Canton 1/10 1/2

North China 1/10 1/2

Unions 1/10 1/2

Yangtze 1/10 1/2

China Fire 1/10 1/2

Hongkong Fire 1/10 1/2

China & Manilla 1/10 1/2

Douglas Steamship 1/10 1/2

Steamboats 1/10 1/2

Indo-China (Preferred) 1/10 1/2

(Deferred) 1/10 1/2

"Shell" Transports 1/10 1/2

"Star Ferry" 1/10 1/2

China Sugars 1/10 1/2

Luzon Sugars 1/10 1/2

Chinese Engineerings 1/10 1/2

Tronohs 1/10 1/2

Raub 1/10 1/2

Docks, Wharves, & Goods 1/10 1/2

Kowloon Wharves 1/10 1/2

H.K. & W'poo Docks 1/10 1/2

Shanghai Docks T. 100 T. 55

Hongkong Wharves T. 100 T. 91

Anglo French Lands T. 100 T. 94

H'kong Central Estates 1/10 1/2

Hongkong Hotels 1/10 1/2

Hongkong Lands 1/10 1/2

Humphreys Estates 1/10 1/2

Kowloon Lands 1/10 1/2

Shanghai Lands T. 30 T. 92

West Point 1/10 1/2

Manila Hotel P. 10 P. 6

Ewos T. 50 T. 137

Shanghai Cottons T. 123

Laon Kung Mow T. 84

Kung Yik T. 12 1/2

Hongkong Cottons 1/10 1/2

China-Borneo 1/10 1/2

Light and Powers 1/10 1/2

Do. (Spec. shares) 1/10 1/2

China Providents 1/10 1/2

Dairy Farms 1/10 1/2

Green Islands 1/10 1/2

DIARY OF THE WAR.

(Continued from Extra.)

Belgian Army retires to Antwerp in good order and is ready to co-operate with the Allies. Understood that Britain arranges £10,000,000 loan to Belgium. Germany not yet replied to Japanese ultimatum.

August 22.—Ceylon Planters' Association gives a million lbs. of tea for the Imperial troops. Eighteen German officers and 432 men (prisoners) leave Bruges for Dunkirk, their destination being said to be England. Servians gain complete victory over Austrians near Loznitz in a four days' battle.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians rout Austrians along the Drina. Russian successes reported at Gumbinnen and in Galicia. France protests against German use of dum-dum bullets. Press Bureau announces that military position of Allies is satisfactory. Germans occupy Alost and Western. German artillery attack on Namur begun.

August 23.—Russians capture Goldap and Insterburg. British and French loans of \$10,000,000 to Belgium announced. Mediterranean declared free of hostile ships. Admiralty announces that Germans continue to scatter mines indiscriminately upon ordinary trade routes. Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24.—French Foreign Minister announces that contact has been established between the forces all along the line without advantage to either side. Japan begins bombardment of Tsingtau. Russians occupy Arys, west of Lyok. Servians clear the country at Loznitz, Leshnitsa and Sobabatz, defeating Austrian column. Servians ready to cross the Save and invade Hungary. Belgians clear country around Antwerp. Big battle in progress between allies and Germans; Earl of Leven dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charleroi taken and re-taken.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied forces and Germany; enormous losses; British casualties total 2,000. British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malines, but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Vilvorde.

August 26.—Announced that Prince Leopold Frederick, uncle of the Kaiser, was killed in action during the big battle. Belgians sail out of Antwerp and drive three German divisions back ten miles from neighbourhood of Malines. Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier, German forces being compelled to retreat on Königsberg. Announced from New York that Kaiser instructs Tsingtau garrison to defend the position to their utmost. Field Marshal von der Goltz appointed Military Governor of the occupied part of Belgium. Canadian Patriotic Fund rapidly mounting, Toronto

City alone contributing \$297,000. Germans occupy Lunville. German attempts on Nancy fail. French successfully resist German attack on southern frontier, enemy retiring all along the line. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British. Women of Canada present to admiralty a naval hospital.

August 27.—U. S. S. High-Myer sinks German armed liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Detailed report published describing the events prior to the rupture in Anglo-German relations. British marines land at Ostend. Austrians evacuate the Sanjak of Novibazar. Address moved in House of Commons expressing sympathy and admiration at Belgians' heroism.

August 27.—French continue to advance between the Vosges and Nancy. Russians occupy Allenstein and continue their advance.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Romanoff and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Königsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Louvain.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France. Recruiting for Earl Kitchener's second 100,000 men proceeding briskly.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand. Earl Kitchener makes important statement regarding position of Allies, completely disposing of alarmist reports.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Arras, towards Mezieres. Fighting reported at Bapaume, 25 miles from Amiens. Fresh German troops appear along Russian frontier; battle continues along whole Austrian front. Announced that German destruction in Louvain arouses intense indignation in America. French gain a considerable success at Guise. Australian Premier calls for second expeditionary force. French troops take offensive, compelling enemy to retreat. Meuse driven back with heavy losses. General action proceeding in the district of Reerol.

SILIMPOPON COAL.

BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rates

at

SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK

(British North Borneo),

At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNE.

IT IS WHAT YOU GET MORE
THAN WHAT YOU PAY. THE
DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS
DOUBLE VALUE.

LOTUS MOKHA
IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT.

Obtainable Everywhere

RUTTONJEE & SON.

POST OFFICE

All the Homeward Siberian Mails despatched from Hongkong up to and including that of the 18th July, have reached London.

The Public will be advised when notice of arrival of the five remaining mails sent to London via Siberia, viz. E. of India, York, Korea, Kanohow, and Paul Leocat, is received.

The Parcel Post service to Egypt and countries beyond is for the present suspended.

The Parcel Post Service via Siberia to countries in Europe, other than Russia, is suspended.

The Despatch of the Mails to Europe via Siberia has been resumed.

All correspondence for Europe unless specially superscribed will be sent via Siberia.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Holchow, Halphong & Pakhoi — Per HONGKONG, 3rd Sept., 8 a.m.

Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, Aden, India, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe via — Per PAUL LEOCAT, 3rd Sept., 10 a.m.

Sandakan — Per HINSANG, 3rd Sept., 10 a.m.

Chafoo & Tientsin — Per CHIPSHING, 3rd Sept., 10 a.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Moji, Victoria B.C. and Tacoma — Per SEATTLE M., 3rd Sept., 1 p.m.

Ningpo, Shanghai & N. China — Per WING-SANG, 3rd Sept., 1 p.m.

Shanghai, North China & Tientsin — Per LIENSHING, 3rd Sept., 1 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China — Per LUOWH, 3rd Sept., 2 p.m.

Wei-hai-wei, Chafoo & Tientsin — Per HUICHOW, 3rd Sept., 2 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow — Per HAI-CHING, 4th Sept., 9 a.m.

Bangkok — Per HILD, 4th Inst., 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, 5th Sept.

Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand via Thursday Is. — Per INABA MARU, 5th Sept., 10 a.m.

Philippine Is. — Per YUENSANG, 5th Sept., noon.

Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia) — Per CHENAN, 5th Aug., 4 p.m.

(To make connection with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, closing at Shanghai Br. P.O. at 11.30 a.m. on Thursday, the 10th September.)

SUNDAY, 6th Sept.

Swatow — Per HAIMUN, 6th Sept., 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 8th Sept.

Philippine Is. — Per CHINHUA, 8th Sept., 2 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow — Per HAI-YANG, 8th Sept., 9 a.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Moji, Victoria B.C. & Seattle, (Wash.) — Per YHAMA MARU, 8th Inst., 8 p.m.

(To make connection with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, closing at Shanghai Br. P.O. at 8.30 p.m. on Monday the 14th September.)

WEDNESDAY, 9th Sept.

Straits & Ceylon — Per KAMO MARU, 9th Sept., 8 a.m.

FRIDAY, 11th Sept.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow — Per HAI-TAN, 11th Sept., 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 11th Sept.

Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania & New Zealand via Port Darwin — Per TAIYUAN, 11th Sept., 11 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Tatibylus, Br. s.s. 5,883, F. W. Cullum 1st Inst. — Manila, 30th ult., Gen. — B. & S.

Obayung, Br. s.s. 1,424, S. Finderson, 1st Inst. — Shanghai, 27th ult., Gen. — J. M. & Co.

Drafer, Norw. s.s. 1,102, Jensen, 1st Inst. — Bangkok, 25th ult., Rice — Chinese.

Holjun Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,254, 1st Inst. — Saigon, 28th ult., Ballast — M.B.K.

Paul Leocat, Fr. s.s. 1,938, Lancelin, 2nd Inst. — Shanghai, 28th ult., Coal — M. F. K.

Fukui Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,587, Miyazaki, 2nd Inst. — Moji, 25th ult., Coal — M. F. K.

Taiwan Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,587, Miyazaki, 2nd Inst. — Moji, 25th ult., Coal — M. F. K.

DEPARTED.

September 1.

Luchow for Canton
Hulchow for Canton
Tango Maru for Yokohama via Nanki
Chongwa for Kwong Chau Wan
Tean for Iloilo via Manila
Kwangtsh for Shanghai
Chingchow for Kwangyen
Polynesien for Yokohama via Shanghai
Ulur for Bangkok
Heljun Maru for Kamurang Bay

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

September 1.

Phra Nang for Hoihow & Wuehek
Liangchow for Shanghai
Chihli for Tientsin & Qianhou
Trollus for Yokohama via Koshinetsu
Choyang for Canton
Albina for Chinwantao

September 2.

Kaifong for Halphong via Hoihow
Haimun for Swatow
Kyd for Bangkok
Nadeja for Saigon

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

For s.s. Choyang from Shanghai — Mr. Jooelyn.

For s.s. Tatibylus from Manila — Messrs P. N. Hodgson, A. N. Jones.

For s.s. Paul Leocat from Kobo etc. — Mrs. Oslum, Wong Pik Sum, Lin Yuk Tung, Bernard, A. Reing, G. O. Baumank, O. A. O. Niell, Shirazle, S. W. Shirling, Battersham, O. O. Middleton Smith, Saluan, R. D. W. Kirk, H. E. Russell, Litarguo.

SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.

London, 17 July.

Arrivals from China: Brigsavia, Polynesien.

The following vessels have passed the Canal — Melina, Prince Alice, Seelandia, Vorwaerts.

London, 21 July.

Arrivals from China: Agapenor, P. Ludwig, Arabia, Norderny.

The following vessels have passed the Canal: Brasilia, Cordillera, Goeben, Hiltachi Maru, Indrani, Kashima Maru, Nippon, Orstee, Slam.

London, 24 July.

Arrivals from China: Africa, Cathay.

The following vessels have passed the Canal: Perseus, Phenix.

London, 28 July.

Arrival from China: Hiltachi Maru.

The following vessels have passed the Canal: Benary, Canton, Glenroy, Ma-chao, Myrmdon, Nubis, Peking, Soro-no, Sithonia, Nellore.

London, 31 July.

Arrivals from China: Achilles, Brasilia, Challenger, F. Bulow, Goeben.

The following vessels have passed the Canal: Miyazaki Maru, Anne Rink-mors, Holgerland, Deucalion, Keemu.

Latest Shipping News.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The s.s. SIBERIA arrived at San Francisco on Friday, August 29.

The P. & O. s.s. CANBIA is expected to arrive at Colombo on the 9th instant, after tea.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 2nd at 10.10 — Black North Cone and Drum below hoisted.

At 11.00 — Pressure is nearly stationary along the coast of China and over the Philippines. It has increased slightly over Formosa and Tongking and has been oscillating at Hongkong.

No returns from Japanese stations or Swatow.

The typhoon entered the coast to the south of Swatow last evening and has apparently been stationary since. It is probably filling up slowly, but precautions are still necessary.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.83 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood. N.W. to S.W. winds moderate to strong; cloudy, equally and rainy later.

2 Formosa Channel. S.E. winds, moderate.

3 South coast of China (between H.K. and Lamook). The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China (between H.K. and Hainan). The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

End Sept., a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Direction. Force. Weather.

Wootstock 7a. 29.80 75 80 80 3 0 m

Namur 6a. 29.77 78 80 80 3 0 m

Hakodate 7a. 29.77 78 80 80 3 0 m

Tokio 7a. 29.77 78 80 80 3 0 m

Kobe 7a. 29.77 78 80 80 3 0 m

Nagasaki 7a. 29.77 78 80 80 3 0 m

Kyushu 7a. 29.77 78 80 80 3 0 m

Yokohama 7a. 29.77 78 80 80 3 0 m

Shanghai 7a. 29.77 78 80 80 3 0 m

Changhai 7a. 29.77 78 80 80 3 0 m

Wuhaiwei 7a. 29.77 78 80 80 3 0 m

Hankow 7a. 29.77 78 80 80 3 0 m

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MAIL STEAMERS

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO. ENGLISH MAIL.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS as about the DATES named —

For Steamers To Sail On Remark

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKO-HAMA. Namur Capt. A. Collyer about 4th Sept. Freight & Passage

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Cebu, Port Said, & Marseilles. Socotra Capt. R. P. Stevenson about 8th Sept. Freight

SHANGHAI. Salsette Capt. A. F. Vine about 9th Sept. Freight & Passage

LONDON, via Usual Ports of Call. Sardinia Capt. J. T. Jeffery noon 12th Sept. Freight & Passage

All the above steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS are informed that the P. & O. Company's Vessels are insured under The British Government National Insurance Scheme and they can effect War Risk Insurance on individual shipments with The National Insurance Committee, London, through their representatives there.

The production of a Marine Risk Policy is not immediately necessary.

For Freight or Passage, apply to P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, E. A. Hewett, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 31st Aug., 1914.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.

For Steamers To sail

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA. Polynesien 2nd Sept. 9 a.m.

MARSEILLE via PORTS. Paul Lecat On or about 3rd Sept. noon.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

Transshipping on the Co.'s Steamers at Colombo, for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia, at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

For further particulars apply to P. THOMAS, Agent.

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